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DTC PROJECT NO. 8-CO-160-UXO-021  
REPORT NO. ATC-8771



STANDARDIZED  
UXO TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATION SITE  
BLIND GRID SCORING RECORD NO. 197

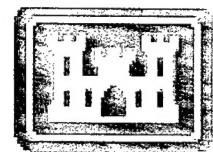
SITE LOCATION:  
ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND

DEMONSTRATOR:  
SHAW, INC.  
312 DIRECTOR'S DRIVE  
KNOXVILLE TN 37923

TECHNOLOGY TYPE/PLATFORM:  
UXO MAPPER/PUSH CART  
(EM61 CONFIGURATION)

PREPARED BY:  
U.S. ARMY ABERDEEN TEST CENTER  
ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, MD 21005-5059

AUGUST 2004



Prepared for:  
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14. ABSTRACT This scoring record documents the efforts of Shaw, Inc. to detect and discriminate inert unexploded ordnance (UXO) utilizing the APG Standardized UXO Technology Demonstration Site Blind Grid. The scoring record was coordinated by Larry Overbay and by the Standardized UXO Technology Demonstration Site Scoring Committee. Organizations on the committee include the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Environmental, Security Technology Certification Program, the Strategic Environmental Research and Development Program, the Institute for Defense Analysis, the U.S. Army Environmental Center, and the U.S. Army Aberdeen Test Center.					
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## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

### **PAGE**

### **SECTION 1. GENERAL INFORMATION**

1.1	BACKGROUND .....	1
1.2	SCORING OBJECTIVES .....	1
1.2.1	Scoring Methodology .....	1
1.2.2	Scoring Factors .....	2
1.3	STANDARD AND NONSTANDARD INERT ORDNANCE TARGETS .....	3

### **SECTION 2. DEMONSTRATION**

2.1	DEMONSTRATOR INFORMATION .....	5
2.1.1	Demonstrator Point of Contact (POC) and Address .....	5
2.1.2	System Description .....	5
2.1.3	Data Processing Description (provided by demonstrator) .....	7
2.1.4	Data Submission Format .....	8
2.1.5	Demonstrator Quality Assurance (QA) and Quality Control (QC) .....	8
2.1.6	Additional Records .....	9
2.2	APG SITE INFORMATION .....	10
2.2.1	Location .....	10
2.2.2	Soil Type .....	10
2.2.3	Test Areas .....	10

### **SECTION 3. FIELD DATA**

3.1	DATE OF FIELD ACTIVITIES (8 and 9 December 2003) .....	11
3.2	AREAS TESTED/NUMBER OF HOURS .....	11
3.3	TEST CONDITIONS .....	11
3.3.1	Weather Conditions .....	11
3.3.2	Field Conditions .....	11
3.3.3	Soil Moisture .....	11
3.4	FIELD ACTIVITIES .....	12
3.4.1	Setup/Mobilization .....	12
3.4.2	Calibration .....	12
3.4.3	Downtime Occasions .....	12
3.4.4	Data Collection .....	12
3.4.5	Demobilization .....	12
3.5	PROCESSING TIME .....	12
3.6	DEMONSTRATOR'S FIELD PERSONNEL .....	13
3.7	DEMONSTRATOR'S FIELD SURVEYING METHOD .....	13
3.8	SUMMARY OF DAILY LOGS .....	13

#### **SECTION 4. TECHNICAL PERFORMANCE RESULTS**

	<b><u>PAGE</u></b>
4.1 ROC CURVES USING ALL ORDNANCE CATEGORIES .....	15
4.2 ROC CURVES USING ORDNANCE LARGER THAN 20 MM .....	16
4.3 PERFORMANCE SUMMARIES .....	18
4.4 EFFICIENCY, REJECTION RATES, AND TYPE CLASSIFICATION .....	19
4.5 LOCATION ACCURACY .....	19

#### **SECTION 5. ON-SITE LABOR COSTS**

#### **SECTION 6. COMPARISON OF RESULTS TO DATE**

#### **SECTION 7. APPENDIXES**

A	TERMS AND DEFINITIONS .....	A - 1
B	DAILY WEATHER LOGS .....	B - 1
C	SOIL MOISTURE .....	C - 1
D	DAILY ACTIVITY LOGS .....	D - 1
E	REFERENCES .....	E - 1
F	ABBREVIATIONS .....	F - 1
G	DISTRIBUTION LIST .....	G - 1

## **SECTION 1. GENERAL INFORMATION**

### **1.1 BACKGROUND**

Technologies under development for the detection and discrimination of unexploded ordnance (UXO) require testing so that their performance can be characterized. To that end, Standardized Test Sites have been developed at Aberdeen Proving Ground (APG), Maryland and U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground (YPG), Arizona. These test sites provide a diversity of geology, climate, terrain, and weather as well as diversity in ordnance and clutter. Testing at these sites is independently administered and analyzed by the government for the purposes of characterizing technologies, tracking performance with system development, comparing performance of different systems, and comparing performance in different environments.

The Standardized UXO Technology Demonstration Site Program is a multi-agency program spearheaded by the U.S. Army Environmental Center (AEC). The U.S. Army Aberdeen Test Center (ATC) and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Engineering Research and Development Center (ERDC) provide programmatic support. The program is being funded and supported by the Environmental Security Technology Certification Program (ESTCP), the Strategic Environmental Research and Development Program (SERDP) and the Army Environmental Quality Technology Program (EQT).

### **1.2 SCORING OBJECTIVES**

The objective in the Standardized UXO Technology Demonstration Site Program is to evaluate the detection and discrimination capabilities of a given technology under various field and soil conditions. Inert munitions and clutter items are positioned in various orientations and depths in the ground.

The evaluation objectives are as follows:

- a. To determine detection and discrimination effectiveness under realistic scenarios that vary targets, geology, clutter, topography, and vegetation.
- b. To determine cost, time, and manpower requirements to operate the technology.
- c. To determine demonstrator's ability to analyze survey data in a timely manner and provide prioritized "Target Lists" with associated confidence levels.
- d. To provide independent site management to enable the collection of high quality, ground-truth, geo-referenced data for post-demonstration analysis.

#### **1.2.1 Scoring Methodology**

- a. The scoring of the demonstrator's performance is conducted in two stages. These two stages are termed the RESPONSE STAGE and DISCRIMINATION STAGE. For both stages, the probability of detection ( $P_d$ ) and the false alarms are reported as receiver-operating

characteristic (ROC) curves. False alarms are divided into those anomalies that correspond to emplaced clutter items, measuring the probability of false positive ( $P_{fp}$ ), and those that do not correspond to any known item, termed background alarms.

b. The RESPONSE STAGE scoring evaluates the ability of the system to detect emplaced targets without regard to ability to discriminate ordnance from other anomalies. For the blind grid RESPONSE STAGE, the demonstrator provides the scoring committee with a target response from each and every grid square along with a noise level below which target responses are deemed insufficient to warrant further investigation. This list is generated with minimal processing and, since a value is provided for every grid square, will include signals both above and below the system noise level.

c. The DISCRIMINATION STAGE evaluates the demonstrator's ability to correctly identify ordnance as such and to reject clutter. For the blind grid DISCRIMINATION STAGE, the demonstrator provides the scoring committee with the output of the algorithms applied in the discrimination-stage processing for each grid square. The values in this list are prioritized based on the demonstrator's determination that a grid square is likely to contain ordnance. Thus, higher output values are indicative of higher confidence that an ordnance item is present at the specified location. For digital signal processing, priority ranking is based on algorithm output. For other discrimination approaches, priority ranking is based on human (subjective) judgment. The demonstrator also specifies the threshold in the prioritized ranking that provides optimum performance, (i.e., that is expected to retain all detected ordnance and rejects the maximum amount of clutter).

d. The demonstrator is also scored on EFFICIENCY and REJECTION RATIO, which measures the effectiveness of the discrimination stage processing. The goal of discrimination is to retain the greatest number of ordnance detections from the anomaly list, while rejecting the maximum number of anomalies arising from non-ordnance items. EFFICIENCY measures the fraction of detected ordnance retained after discrimination, while the REJECTION RATIO measures the fraction of false alarms rejected. Both measures are defined relative to performance at the demonstrator-supplied level below which all responses are considered noise, i.e., the maximum ordnance detectable by the sensor and its accompanying false positive rate or background alarm rate.

e. All scoring factors are generated utilizing the Standardized UXO Probability and Plot Program, version 3.1.1.

### **1.2.2 Scoring Factors**

Factors to be measured and evaluated as part of this demonstration include:

a. Response Stage ROC curves:

(1) Probability of Detection ( $P_d^{res}$ ).

(2) Probability of False Positive ( $P_{fp}^{res}$ ).

(3) Background Alarm Rate ( $BAR^{res}$ ) or Probability of Background Alarm ( $P_{BA}^{res}$ ).

b. Discrimination Stage ROC curves:

- (1) Probability of Detection ( $P_d^{\text{disc}}$ ).
- (2) Probability of False Positive ( $P_{fp}^{\text{disc}}$ ).
- (3) Background Alarm Rate ( $\text{BAR}^{\text{disc}}$ ) or Probability of Background Alarm ( $P_{BA}^{\text{disc}}$ ).

c. Metrics:

- (1) Efficiency (E).
- (2) False Positive Rejection Rate ( $R_{fp}$ ).
- (3) Background Alarm Rejection Rate ( $R_{BA}$ ).

d. Other:

- (1) Probability of Detection by Size and Depth.
- (2) Classification by type (i.e., 20-, 40-, 105-mm, etc.).
- (3) Location accuracy.
- (4) Equipment setup, calibration time and corresponding man-hour requirements.
- (5) Survey time and corresponding man-hour requirements.
- (6) Reacquisition/resurvey time and man-hour requirements (if any).
- (7) Downtime due to system malfunctions and maintenance requirements.

### 1.3 STANDARD AND NONSTANDARD INERT ORDNANCE TARGETS

The standard and nonstandard ordnance items emplaced in the test areas are listed in Table 1. Standardized targets are members of a set of specific ordnance items that have identical properties to all other items in the set (caliber, configuration, size, weight, aspect ratio, material, filler, magnetic remanence, and nomenclature). Nonstandard targets are ordnance items having properties that differ from those in the set of standardized targets.

**TABLE 1. INERT ORDNANCE TARGETS**

<b>Standard Type</b>	<b>Nonstandard (NS)</b>
20-mm Projectile M55	20-mm Projectile M55
	20-mm Projectile M97
40-mm Grenades M385	40-mm Grenades M385
40-mm Projectile MKII Bodies	40-mm Projectile M813
BDU-28 Submunition	
BLU-26 Submunition	
M42 Submunition	
57-mm Projectile APC M86	
60-mm Mortar M49A3	60-mm Mortar (JPG)
	60-mm Mortar M49
2.75-inch Rocket M230	2.75-inch Rocket M230
	2.75-inch Rocket XM229
MK 118 ROCKEYE	
81-mm Mortar M374	81-mm Mortar (JPG)
	81-mm Mortar M374
105-mm Heat Rounds M456	
105-mm Projectile M60	105-mm Projectile M60
155-mm Projectile M483A1	155-mm Projectile M483A
	500-lb Bomb

JPG = Jefferson Proving Ground.

## **SECTION 2. DEMONSTRATION**

### **2.1 DEMONSTRATOR INFORMATION**

#### **2.1.1 Demonstrator Point of Contact (POC) and Address**

POC: John E. Foley, PHD.  
(865)-690-3211  
[jack.foley@shawgrp.com](mailto:jack.foley@shawgrp.com)

Address: 312 Director's Drive  
Knoxville, TN 37923

#### **2.1.2 System Description (provided by demonstrator)**

Shaw's geophysical mapping technology is an engineered combination of off-the-shelf geophysical sensors, innovative navigation technologies, a flexible/configurable deployment system, and customized data acquisition software. For this demonstration an EM61 configuration has been selected. The Shaw UXO Mapper has both hardware and software components:

##### **Hardware.**

System hardware consists of four integrated components; 1) EM61 geophysical sensor, 2) Shaw's composite-material cart survey system, 3) the Leica TPS1100 dual laser robotic total station (RTS), and 4) the Crossbow solid state gyro. Shaw's UXO Mapper was engineered as a mapping device that can be customized to adapt to a wide range of conditions seen on UXO sites. Customizations available for survey optimization include; the number, spacing, and height of the sensors; the number of wheels (2 or 4) and wheel diameter (Shaw cart system); the forward sensor distances (relative to the wheel base), and handle configuration (to push, pull or tow the Shaw cart system) allowing the flexibility to customize the configuration of the equipment to respond to local site conditions and maximize data quality.

For navigation, the Shaw UXO Mapper uses RTS technology. The Leica TSP1100 is a motorized RTS that uses automatic target recognition to track the location of the prism. The Leica TSP1100 has a highly accurate distance/azimuth measurement system to produce +/-5mm +2ppm accuracy, which translates to 0.25 inches (3D) at distances of up to 1400 feet.

##### **Software.**

The Shaw UXO Mapper has three software components. First, customized RTS firmware is used to track the roving prism. Developed specifically for Shaw's UXO mapping applications, this firmware allows for rapid collection of data to 4 hertz and outputs solutions to the base station and rover units. The firmware enables the user to optimize prism-tracking parameters for rapid recovery of lock if obstructed by trees during a survey. Second, Shaw's data control software determines precise time synchronization between the RTS and sensor time bases,

ensuring accurate collection of all data. Third, Shaw's software for data merging accommodates various sensor navigation geometries used during data collection and provides a robust framework to spatially configure sensors relative to each other and with respect to the prism location. Additionally, this software allows RTS and sensor data to be merged in either an straightforward interpolation mode (for open areas) or in hybrid switching mode that alternates to "dead reckoning" for the brief periods when the RTS is obstructed in the woods.

### **Shaw Cart System.**

This composite and fiberglass cart system deploys magnetometers, gradiometers, or EM sensors. The device has been modified to replace the standard configuration of the EM61 cart system. This adaptation is critical to collection of high fidelity data, as the operator has enhanced control of the sensor in terms of sensor orientation.

The RTS tracks a prism mounted on the Shaw cart system in open and wooded conditions. The device tracks the prism to the centimeter level in three dimensions at a rate of up to 4 Hz. The RTS and modified deployment system allows collection of the high density, high fidelity data needed for improved UXO detection and discrimination. Shaw's cart system allows for rapid collection of high-fidelity data from the magnetometer and EM sensors.

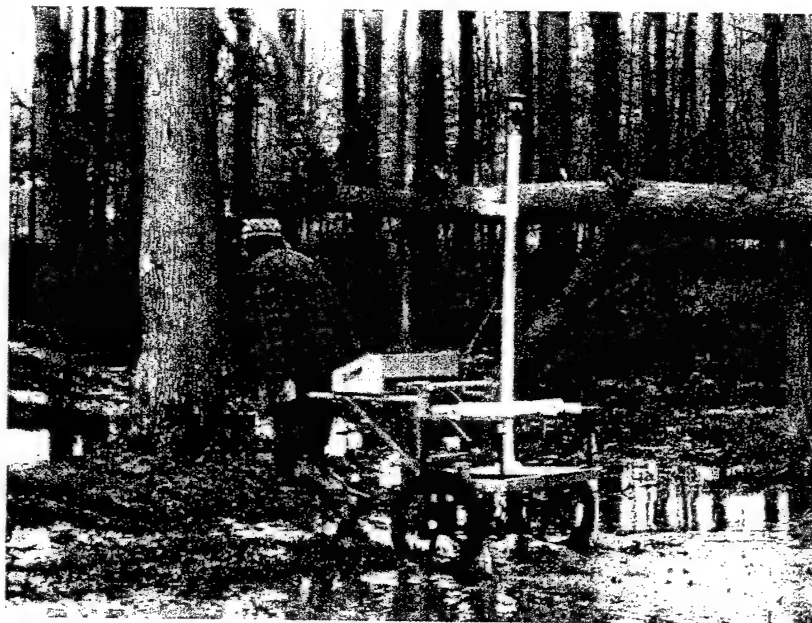


Figure 1. Shaw UXO Mapper (EM61 configuration).

### **2.1.3 Data Processing Description (provided by demonstrator)**

Shaw's standard data processing includes data leveling, statistical data assessment, grid generation, and customized data filtering to accentuate target signatures. Shaw uses software from the sensor manufacturers, in-house software, and Geosoft's Oasis Montaj and UX-Detect Software and MATLAB to complete all tasks. Collected field data are downloaded from the data acquisition system as ASCII XYZ files. Custom Shaw software is used to download the data and for initial review, generation of summary statistics, and conversion data formats, gridding and analysis. All activities will be documented on the Data Processing Log. The initial steps taken in the data processing flow include:

Initial Review of Collected Data: Validate that data fall within prescribed recording ranges, establish number of points collected, data density, and time-on/time-off.

Statistical Analysis: Review of XYZ statistics describing survey coordinates and sensor values, etc.

Data Leveling: Based the initial review and statistics, and calibration data, EM data is adjusted for DC level shifts.

Data Cataloging: All data are stored in Oracle database for subsequent review and analysis.

Data Gridding: XYZ data are interpolated using GEO-SOFT onto 0.5-foot grid and reviewed by a geophysicist.

Data Filtering: After assessment, data filters are applied to enhance target signatures by reducing the effects of high frequency and/or low frequency noise sources.

Target Detection: Shaw's automated "region growing" techniques are used initially detect targets. Next, a geophysicist visually detects targets and reviews auto-detections.

Target Analysis: Magnetic and EM data are analyzed with separate methods to define target parameters. All target data (raw data, processed data, and analysis parameters) are stored within the Oracle database and analyzed in MATLAB via a linked database connection.

### **2.1.4 Data Submission Format**

Data were submitted for scoring in accordance with data submission protocols outlined in the Standardized UXO Technology Demonstration Site Handbook (app e, ref 1). These submitted data are not included in this report in order of ground truth information.

**EM Analysis:** The EM data are analyzed in two ways. First, the location of the target is defined by defining point of maximum response in the data. Next, the transient decay curve shapes, based on the four time gates in the EM data for each target, are modeled to define target type based on templates defined from known responses of various UXO and non-UXO control targets.

Shaw's target detection and analysis methods for the EM data form the basis of our target discrimination process.

#### **2.1.4 Data Submission Format**

Data were submitted for scoring in accordance with data submission protocols outlined in the Standardized UXO Technology Demonstration Site Handbook (app E, ref 1). These submitted data are not included in the report in order to protect ground truth.

#### **2.1.5 Overview of Quality Assurance (QA) and Quality Control (QC) (provided by demonstrator)**

Quality Control for geophysical mapping is ensured through the efforts of a qualified staff, adherence to standard procedures, and full documentation. The following procedures and logs are used to maximize standardization, repeatability, and control of mapping activities:

- Calibration - Geophysical instruments used for geophysical mapping will be field-tested daily to ensure that they are operating properly. The site geophysicist will establish standard verification procedures that will be provided in the submitted Work Plans. The function of each geophysical instrument will be checked according to the manufacturer's specifications upon daily checkout by the survey crew. The site geophysicist is responsible for the assessment of instrument functionality and will review and sign each Equipment Verification Log prior to deployment in the field.
- Data Processing Log - All magnetometer and electromagnetic data from the field are run through a standard data-processing procedure. This procedure is the same for all data and is tracked with the Data Processing Log. This log documents all coordinate transformations, visual data-quality checks, statistical data-quality checks, survey-coverage statistics, interpolation parameters, etc.
- Crew Deployment Log - This log defines the location of each geophysical survey crew on a daily basis. The log tracks crewmembers, equipment, and expected area to be surveyed. Attached to this daily log are maps of the areas to be surveyed containing the coordinates of benchmarks in the areas as well as the coordinate of each quadrant corner.
- Field Activity Log - This log is filled out by each crew chief and details all activities of the survey. This is a daily log and contains observations about crew performance, sensor performance, site conditions, and weather changes.

- Equipment Verification Log - This log documents the daily calibration of each field instrument. Daily calibration procedures are executed for each geophysical and navigational instrument. The sensor system is brought to a calibration area before each survey day starts and the background magnetic field and the magnetic field signal from a reference target is measured and recorded.
- Data Control Log - Kept in the office trailer, this log tracks all data flowing in from the field and out of the office. Data include all geophysical field data, sensor verification data (via Equipment Verification Logs), all field notes from Field Activity Logs, and all RTS quadrant coordinate data.
- Data Analysis Log - All data reduction, processing and analysis steps are documented through this form. Each log is checked by the project geophysicist for completeness and adherence to pre-defined procedures.
- Target Reanalysis - All targets analyzed as part of the project will be subject to review by the project geophysicist. Additionally, a minimum of 10 percent of all targets will be reanalyzed by a separate geophysicist to ensure data quality.

Quality assurance measures the Quality Control activities described above. To ensure complete and continuous area coverage, the EM61 data will be collected at an approximate line spacing of 2 feet. Deviations from this line spacing are anticipated where obstructions such as trees exist. Maps of the traverses will be plotted and obstructions verified.

Additionally, standardization procedures implemented on a site-specific basis to maximize efficiency and to adjust to logistical and schedule requirements. The procedure below shall be utilized at the site to define the spatial accuracy of the data, check the sample-rate selection as well as the repeatability of the sensor readings:

1. A 50-foot-long straight-line transect will be established with the positions of the endpoints and midpoint logged via RTS. Wherever possible the traverse line will be oriented North to South.
2. Each survey system (sensor and navigation unit) used to collect data will be operated over the transect each day following these steps:
  - An operator will log "background" data along the traverse, first heading north from the southern endpoint, and then returning south from the northern endpoint.
  - A metallic target such as a trailer-hitch ball or pin flag shall be placed over the midpoint.
  - The operator will log data along the same path, first traveling north, then returning south.
  - The operator will log data along the same path, first traveling north at a slow pace, then returning south at a significantly more rapid pace.
3. All data lines will be downloaded and provided to the site geophysicist for review. These data will be examined to determine the repeatability of the anomaly amplitude and the repeatability of the positional location of the amplitude peak.

### **2.1.6 Additional Records**

The following record(s) by this vendor can be accessed via the Internet as PDF files at [www.uxotestsites.org](http://www.uxotestsites.org).

## **2.2 APG SITE INFORMATION**

### **2.2.1 Location**

The APG Standardized Test Site is located within a secured range area of the Aberdeen Area of APG. The Aberdeen Area of APG is located approximately 30 miles northeast of Baltimore at the northern end of the Chesapeake Bay. The Standardized Test Site encompasses 17 acres of upland and lowland flats, woods and wetlands.

### **2.2.2 Soil Type**

According to the soils survey conducted for the entire area of APG in 1998, the test site consists primarily of Elkton Series type soil (ref 2). The Elkton Series consists of very deep, slowly permeable, poorly drained soils. These soils formed in silty aeolin sediments and the underlying loamy alluvial and marine sediments. They are on upland and lowland flats and in depressions of the Mid-Atlantic Coastal Plain. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent.

ERDC conducted a site-specific analysis in May of 2002 (ref 3). The results basically matched the soil survey mentioned above. Seventy percent of the samples taken were classified as silty loam. The majority (77 percent) of the soil samples had a measured water content between 15- and 30-percent with the water content decreasing slightly with depth.

For more details concerning the soil properties at the APG test site, go to [www.uxotestsites.org](http://www.uxotestsites.org) on the web to view the entire soils description report.

### **2.2.3 Test Areas**

A description of the test site areas at APG is included in Table 2.

**TABLE 2. TEST SITE AREAS**

<b>Area</b>	<b>Description</b>
Calibration Grid	Contains 14 standard ordnance items buried in six positions at various angles and depths to allow demonstrator equipment calibration.
Blind Grid	Contains 400 grid cells in a 0.2-hectare (0.5 acre) site. The center of each grid cell contains ordnance, clutter or nothing.

### **SECTION 3. FIELD DATA**

#### **3.1 DATE OF FIELD ACTIVITIES (8 and 9 December 2003)**

#### **3.2 AREAS TESTED/NUMBER OF HOURS**

Areas tested and total number of hours operated at each site are summarized in Table 3.

**TABLE 3. AREAS TESTED AND  
NUMBER OF HOURS**

<b>Area</b>	<b>Number of Hours</b>
Calibration Lanes	1.43
Blind Grid	2.58

#### **3.3 TEST CONDITIONS**

##### **3.3.1 Weather Conditions**

An ATC weather station located approximately 2 miles west of the test site was used to record average temperature and precipitation on an hourly basis for each day of operation. The temperatures listed in Table 4 represent the average temperature during field operations from 0700 through 1700 hours while the precipitation data represents a daily total amount of rainfall. Hourly weather logs used to generate this summary are provided in Appendix B.

**TABLE 4. TEMPERATURE/PRECIPITATION DATA SUMMARY**

<b>Date, 2003</b>	<b>Average Temperature, °F</b>	<b>Total Daily Precipitation, in.</b>
December 8	31.64	0.00
December 9	33.68	0.12

##### **3.3.2 Field Conditions**

Shaw surveyed the Blind Grid with the UXO Mapper EM61 Configuration on 9 December 2003. The Blind Grid area was muddy and frozen in areas due to rain and snow events that occurred before and during testing.

##### **3.3.3 Soil Moisture**

Five soil probes were placed at various locations of the site to capture soil moisture data: wet, wooded, and open areas, the calibration lanes, and blind grid/moguls. Measurements were collected in percent moisture and were taken twice daily (morning and afternoon) from five different soil layers (0 to 6 in., 6 to 12 in., 12 to 24 in., 24 to 36 in., and 36 to 48 in.) from each probe. Soil moisture logs are included in Appendix C.

### **3.4 FIELD ACTIVITIES**

#### **3.4.1 Setup/Mobilization**

These activities included initial mobilization and daily equipment preparation and break down. The three-person crew took 2 hours and 4 minutes to perform the initial setup and mobilization. One hour and 30 minutes was spent setting up for the Blind Grid survey. Due to the survey crew moving onto the Open Field after completion of the Blind Grid on December 9, 2004, no time was logged for end of operations equipment break down.

#### **3.4.2 Calibration**

The demonstrator spent 25 minutes collecting data in the calibration lanes. Shaw also calibrated the system using a trailer hitch for 10 minutes during the survey of the Blind Grid.

#### **3.4.3 Downtime Occasions**

Occasions of downtime are grouped into five categories: equipment/data checks or equipment maintenance, equipment failure and repair, weather, Demonstration Site issues, or breaks/lunch. All downtime is included for the purposes of calculating labor costs (section 5) except for downtime due to Demonstration Site issues. Demonstration Site issues, while noted in the Daily Log, are considered non-chargeable downtime for the purposes of calculating labor costs and are not discussed. Breaks and lunches are not discussed either.

**3.4.3.1 Equipment/data checks, maintenance.** There were no equipment/data checks and maintenance activities conducted while surveying the Blind Grid.

**3.4.3.2 Equipment failure or repair.** No equipment failures occurred while surveying the Blind Grid.

**3.4.3.3 Weather.** No delays occurred due to weather.

**3.4.4 Data Collection.** The demonstrator spent 55 minutes collecting data in the blind grid. This time excludes break/lunches and downtimes described in paragraph 3.4.3.

#### **3.4.5 Demobilization**

The Shaw team performed a full demonstration with the system. Therefore, demobilization did not take place until December 19, 2003. On this day, 2 hours and 40 minutes accounted for packing up the demonstration equipment.

### **3.5 PROCESSING TIME**

Shaw submitted the raw data from demonstration activities before leaving the site on the last day of the survey. The scoring submission data were also provided within the required 30-day timeframe.

### **3.6 DEMONSTRATOR'S FIELD PERSONNEL**

Lead Geophysicist: John Dolynchuk

Project Geophysicists: Jeremy Flemmer and Raul Fonda

### **3.7 DEMONSTRATOR'S FIELD SURVEYING METHOD**

Shaw started surveying the blind grid in the northeast portion and surveyed in an east to west direction. One lane was surveyed and then the demonstrator returned to the beginning of the next lane (example: 1A, 1B, 1C then 2A, 2B, 2C) until completion.

### **3.8 SUMMARY OF DAILY LOGS**

Daily logs capture all field activities during this demonstration and are located in Appendix D. Activities pertinent to this specific demonstration are indicated in highlighted text.

## SECTION 4. TECHNICAL PERFORMANCE RESULTS

### 4.1 ROC CURVES USING ALL ORDNANCE CATEGORIES

Figure 2 shows the probability of detection for the response stage ( $Pd^{res}$ ) and the discrimination stage ( $Pd^{disc}$ ) versus their respective probability of false positive. Figure 3 shows both probabilities plotted against their respective probability of background alarm. Both figures use horizontal lines to illustrate the performance of the demonstrator at two demonstrator-specified points: at the system noise level for the response stage, representing the point below which targets are not considered detectable, and at the demonstrator's recommended threshold level for the discrimination stage, defining the subset of targets the demonstrator would recommend digging based on discrimination. Note that all points have been rounded to protect the ground-truth.

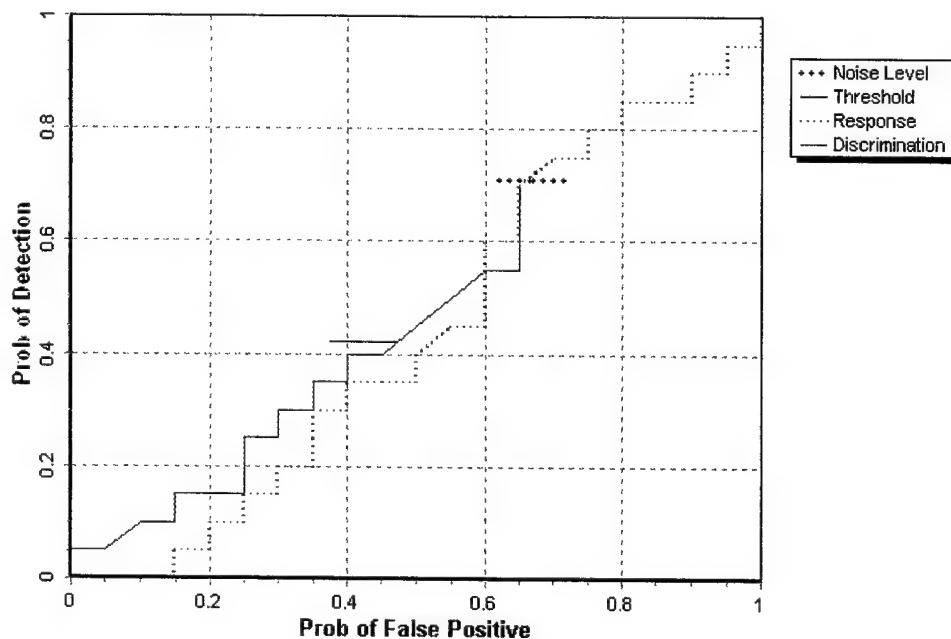


Figure 2. UXO Mapper blind grid probability of detection for response and discrimination stages versus their respective probability of false positive over all ordnance categories combined.

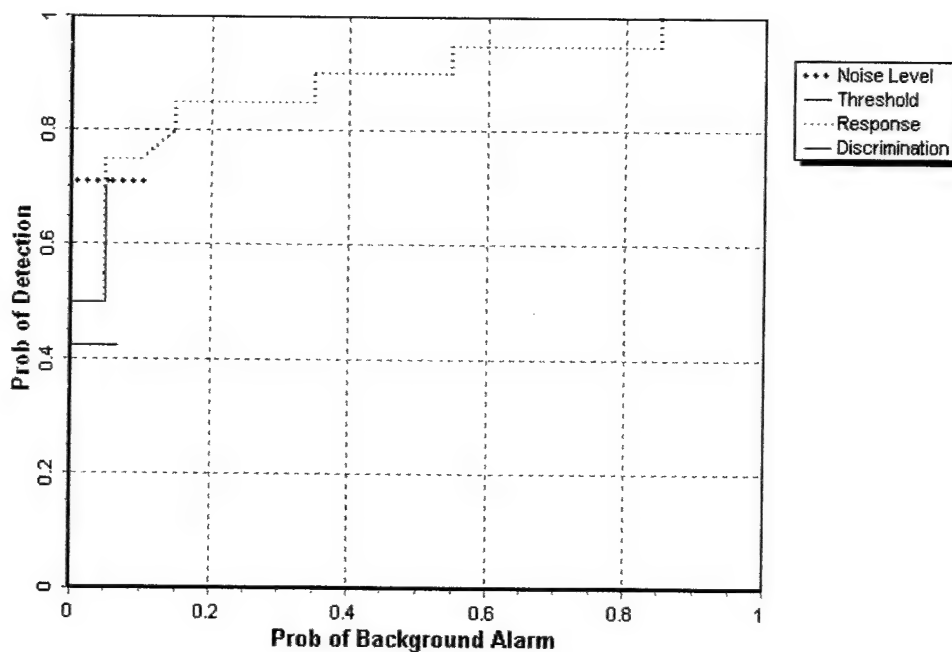


Figure 3. UXO Mapper blind grid probability of detection for response and discrimination stages versus their respective probability of background alarm over all ordnance categories combined.

## 4.2 ROC CURVES USING ORDNANCE LARGER THAN 20 MM

Figure 4 shows the probability of detection for the response stage ( $P_d^{\text{res}}$ ) and the discrimination stage ( $P_d^{\text{disc}}$ ) versus their respective probability of false positive when only targets larger than 20mm are scored. Figure 5 shows both probabilities plotted against their respective probability of background alarm. Both figures use horizontal lines to illustrate the performance of the demonstrator at two demonstrator-specified points: at the system noise level for the response stage, representing the point below which targets are not considered detectable, and at the demonstrator's recommended threshold level for the discrimination stage, defining the subset of targets the demonstrator would recommend digging based on discrimination. Note that all points have been rounded to protect the ground truth.

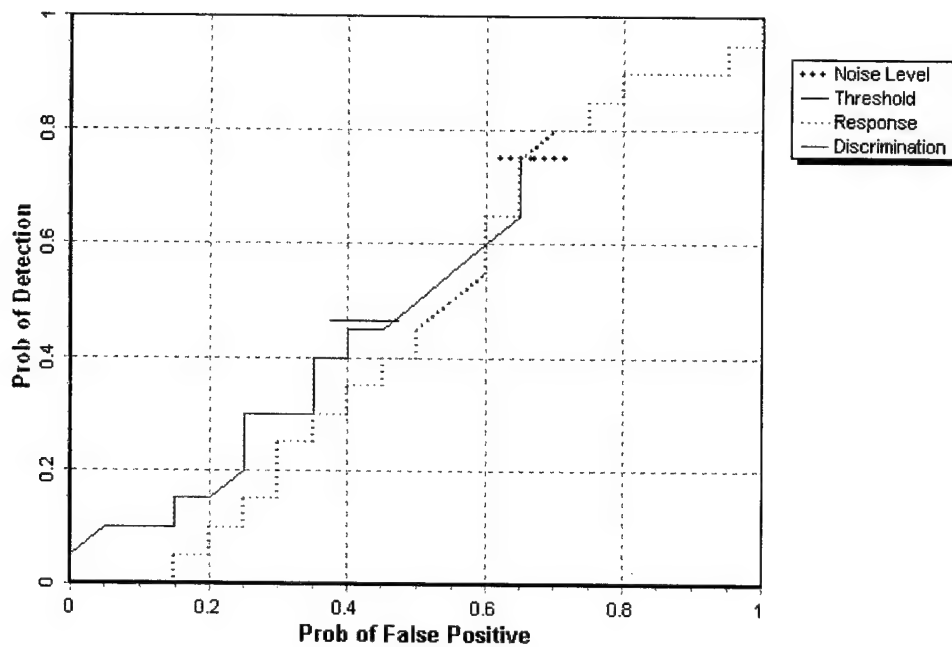


Figure 4. UXO Mapper blind grid probability of detection for response and discrimination stages versus their respective probability of false positive for all ordnance larger than 20 mm.

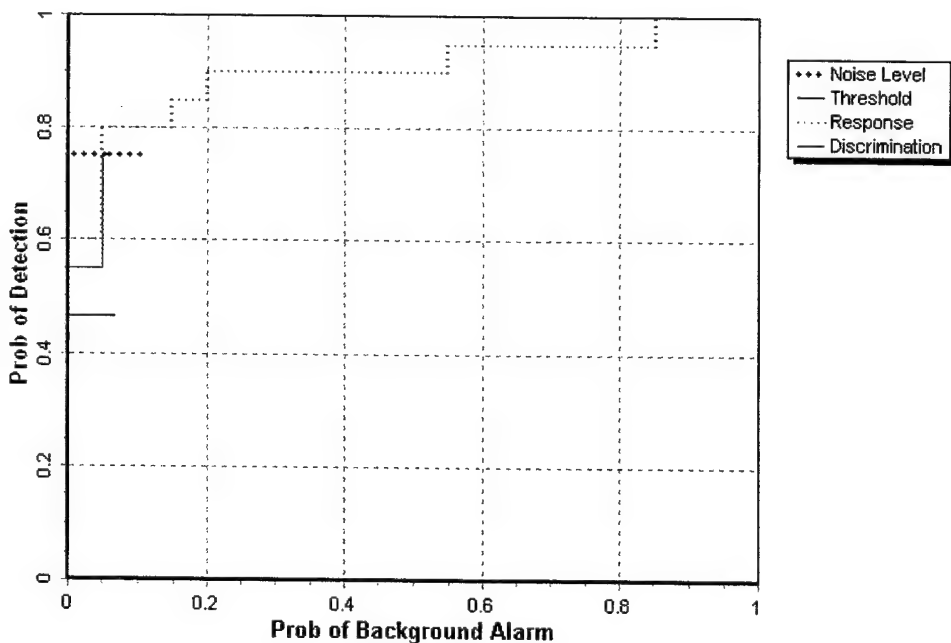


Figure 5. UXO Mapper blind grid probability of detection for response and discrimination stages versus their respective probability of background alarm for all ordnance larger than 20 mm.

### 4.3 PERFORMANCE SUMMARIES

Results for the Blind Grid test, broken out by size, depth and nonstandard ordnance, are presented in Table 6 (for cost results see section 5). Results by size and depth include both standard and nonstandard ordnance. The results by size show how well the demonstrator did at detecting/discriminating ordnance of a certain caliber range (see app A for size definitions). The results are relative to the number of ordnances emplaced. Depth is measured from the closest point of anomaly to the ground surface.

The RESPONSE STAGE results are derived from the list of anomalies above the demonstrator-provided noise level. The results for the DISCRIMINATION STAGE are derived from the demonstrator's recommended threshold for optimizing UXO field cleanup by minimizing false digs and maximizing ordnance recovery. The lower 90-percent confidence limit on probability of detection and probability of false positive was calculated assuming that the number of detections and false positives are binomially distributed random variables. All results in Table 5 have been rounded to protect the ground truth. However, lower confidence limits were calculated using actual results.

**TABLE 5. SUMMARY OF BLIND GRID RESULTS FOR UXO MAPPER**

Metric	Overall	Standard	Nonstandard	By Size			By Depth, m		
				Small	Medium	Large	< 0.3	0.3 to <1	>= 1
RESPONSE STAGE									
P <sub>d</sub>	0.70	0.75	0.65	0.75	0.70	0.70	0.85	0.75	0.20
P <sub>d</sub> Low 90% Conf	0.64	0.65	0.53	0.63	0.55	0.45	0.75	0.63	0.08
P <sub>fp</sub>	0.65	-	-	-	-	-	0.60	0.70	1.00
P <sub>fp</sub> Low 90% Conf	0.60	-	-	-	-	-	0.51	0.58	0.63
P <sub>ba</sub>	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DISCRIMINATION STAGE									
P <sub>d</sub>	0.40	0.45	0.40	0.50	0.40	0.20	0.55	0.40	0.00
P <sub>d</sub> Low 90% Conf	0.35	0.34	0.29	0.39	0.27	0.05	0.46	0.29	0.00
P <sub>fp</sub>	0.45	-	-	-	-	-	0.35	0.50	0.80
P <sub>fp</sub> Low 90% Conf	0.36	-	-	-	-	-	0.25	0.37	0.42
P <sub>ba</sub>	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Response Stage Noise Level: 3.59

Recommended Discrimination Stage Threshold: 6.90

Note: The response stage noise level and recommended discrimination stage threshold values are provided by the demonstrator.

#### **4.4 EFFICIENCY, REJECTION RATES, AND TYPE CLASSIFICATION FOR UXO MAPPER (EM61 CONFIGURATION)**

Efficiency and rejection rates are calculated to quantify the discrimination ability at specific points of interest on the ROC curve: (1) at the point where no decrease in  $P_d$  is suffered (i.e., the efficiency is by definition equal to one) and (2) at the operator selected threshold. These values are reported in Table 6.

**TABLE 6. EFFICIENCY AND REJECTION RATES FOR UXO MAPPER**

	<b>Efficiency (E)</b>	<b>False Positive Rejection Rate</b>	<b>Background Alarm Rejection Rate</b>
At Operating Point	0.59	0.37	0.67
With No Loss of $P_d$	1.00	0.00	0.00

At the demonstrator's recommended setting, the ordnance items that were detected and correctly discriminated were further scored on whether their correct type could be identified (Table 7). Correct type examples include "20-mm projectile, 105-mm HEAT Projectile, and 2.75-inch Rocket". A list of the standard type declaration required for each ordnance item was provided to demonstrators prior to testing. For example, the standard type for the three example items are: 20mmP, 105H, and 2.75in, respectively.

**TABLE 7. CORRECT TYPE CLASSIFICATION OF TARGETS CORRECTLY DISCRIMINATED AS UXO**

<b>Size</b>	<b>% Correct</b>
Small	0.00
Medium	0.00
Large	0.00
Overall	0.00

Note: Shaw did not attempt to predict ordnance type.

#### **4.5 LOCATION ACCURACY**

The mean location error and standard deviations appear in Table 8. These calculations are based on average missed depth for ordnance correctly identified in the discrimination stage. Depths are measured from the closest point of the ordnance to the surface. For the Blind Grid, only depth errors are calculated, since (x, y) positions are known to be the centers of each grid square.

**TABLE 8. MEAN LOCATION ERROR AND STANDARD  
DEVIATION (M) FOR UXO MAPPER  
(EM61 CONFIGURATION)**

	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Standard Deviation</b>
Depth	-0.31	0.27

## **SECTION 5. ON-SITE LABOR COSTS**

A standardized estimate for labor costs associated with this effort was calculated as follows: the first person at the test site was designated "supervisor", the second person was designated "data analyst", and the third and following personnel were considered "field support". Standardized hourly labor rates were charged by title: supervisor at \$95.00/hour, data analyst at \$57.00/hour, and field support at \$28.50/hour.

Government representatives monitored on-site activity. All on-site activities were grouped into one of ten categories: initial setup/mobilization, daily setup/stop, calibration, collecting data, downtime due to break/lunch, downtime due to equipment failure, downtime due to equipment/data checks or maintenance, downtime due to weather, downtime due to demonstration site issue, or demobilization. See Appendix D for the daily activity log. See section 3.4 for a summary of field activities.

The standardized cost estimate associated with the labor needed to perform the field activities is presented in Table 9. Note that calibration time includes time spent in the Calibration Lanes as well as field calibrations. "Site survey time" includes daily setup/stop time, collecting data, breaks/lunch, downtime due to equipment/data checks or maintenance, downtime due to failure, and downtime due to weather.

**TABLE 9. ON-SITE LABOR COSTS**

	No. People	Hourly Wage	Hours	Cost
<b>INITIAL SETUP</b>				
Supervisor	1	\$95.00	2.07	196.65
Data Analyst	1	57.00	2.07	117.99
Field Support	1	28.50	2.07	59.00
Subtotal				<b>\$373.64</b>
<b>CALIBRATION</b>				
Supervisor	1	\$95.00	1.43	135.85
Data Analyst	1	57.00	1.43	81.51
Field Support	1	28.50	1.43	40.76
Subtotal				<b>\$258.12</b>
<b>SITE SURVEY</b>				
Supervisor	1	\$95.00	2.58	245.10
Data Analyst	1	57.00	2.58	147.06
Field Support	1	28.50	2.58	73.53
Subtotal				<b>\$465.69</b>

See notes at end of table.

**TABLE 9 (CONT'D)**

	<b>No. People</b>	<b>Hourly Wage</b>	<b>Hours</b>	<b>Cost</b>
<b>DEMOBILIZATION</b>				
Supervisor	1	\$95.00	2.66	252.70
Data Analyst	1	57.00	2.66	151.62
Field Support	2	28.50	2.66	75.81
Subtotal				<b>480.13</b>
Total				<b>\$1,577.58</b>

Notes: Calibration time includes time spent in the Calibration Lanes as well as calibration before each data run.

Site Survey time includes daily setup/stop time, collecting data, breaks/lunch, downtime due to system maintenance, failure, and weather.

## **SECTION 6. COMPARISON OF RESULTS TO DATE**

No comparisons to date.

## SECTION 7. APPENDIXES

### APPENDIX A. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

#### GENERAL DEFINITIONS

Anomaly: Location of a system response deemed to warrant further investigation by the demonstrator for consideration as an emplaced ordnance item.

Detection: An anomaly location that is within  $R_{\text{halo}}$  of an emplaced ordnance item.

Emplaced Ordnance: An ordnance item buried by the government at a specified location in the test site.

Emplaced Clutter: A clutter item (i.e., nonordnance item) buried by the government at a specified location in the test site.

$R_{\text{halo}}$ : A predetermined radius about the periphery of an emplaced item (clutter or ordnance) within which a location identified by the demonstrator as being of interest is considered to be a response from that item. If multiple declarations lie within  $R_{\text{halo}}$  of any item (clutter or ordnance), the declaration with the highest signal output within the  $R_{\text{halo}}$  will be utilized. For the purpose of this program, a circular halo 0.5 meter in radius will be placed around the center of the object for all clutter and ordnance items less than 0.6 meter in length. When ordnance items are longer than 0.6 meter, the halo becomes an ellipse where the minor axis remains 1 meter and the major axis is equal to the length of the ordnance plus 1 meter.

Small Ordnance: Caliber of ordnance less than or equal to 40 mm (includes 20-mm projectile, 40-mm projectile, submunitions BLU-26, BLU-63, and M42).

Medium Ordnance: Caliber of ordnance greater than 40 mm and less than or equal to 81 mm (includes 57-mm projectile, 60-mm mortar, 2.75 inch Rocket, MK118 Rockeye, 81-mm mortar).

Large Ordnance: Caliber of ordnance greater than 81 mm (includes 105-mm HEAT, 105-mm projectile, 155-mm projectile, 500-lb bomb).

Shallow: Items buried less than 0.3 meter below ground surface.

Medium: Items buried greater than or equal to 0.3 meter and less than 1 meter below ground surface.

Deep: Items buried greater than or equal to 1 meter below ground surface.

Response Stage Noise Level: The level that represents the point below which anomalies are not considered detectable. Demonstrators are required to provide the recommended noise level for the Blind Grid test area.

**Discrimination Stage Threshold:** The demonstrator selected threshold level that they believe provides optimum performance of the system by retaining all detectable ordnance and rejecting the maximum amount of clutter. This level defines the subset of anomalies the demonstrator would recommend digging based on discrimination.

**Binomially Distributed Random Variable:** A random variable of the type which has only two possible outcomes, say success and failure, is repeated for  $n$  independent trials with the probability  $p$  of success and the probability  $1-p$  of failure being the same for each trial. The number of successes  $x$  observed in the  $n$  trials is an estimate of  $p$  and is considered to be a binomially distributed random variable.

## RESPONSE AND DISCRIMINATION STAGE DATA

The scoring of the demonstrator's performance is conducted in two stages. These two stages are termed the **RESPONSE STAGE** and **DISCRIMINATION STAGE**. For both stages, the probability of detection ( $P_d$ ) and the false alarms are reported as receiver-operating characteristic (ROC) curves. False alarms are divided into those anomalies that correspond to emplaced clutter items, measuring the probability of false positive ( $P_{fp}$ ) and those that do not correspond to any known item, termed background alarms.

The **RESPONSE STAGE** scoring evaluates the ability of the system to detect emplaced targets without regard to ability to discriminate ordnance from other anomalies. For the **RESPONSE STAGE**, the demonstrator provides the scoring committee with the location and signal strength of all anomalies that the demonstrator has deemed sufficient to warrant further investigation and/or processing as potential emplaced ordnance items. This list is generated with minimal processing (e.g., this list will include all signals above the system noise threshold). As such, it represents the most inclusive list of anomalies.

The **DISCRIMINATION STAGE** evaluates the demonstrator's ability to correctly identify ordnance as such, and to reject clutter. For the same locations as in the **RESPONSE STAGE** anomaly list, the **DISCRIMINATION STAGE** list contains the output of the algorithms applied in the discrimination-stage processing. This list is prioritized based on the demonstrator's determination that an anomaly location is likely to contain ordnance. Thus, higher output values are indicative of higher confidence that an ordnance item is present at the specified location. For electronic signal processing, priority ranking is based on algorithm output. For other systems, priority ranking is based on human judgment. The demonstrator also selects the threshold that the demonstrator believes will provide "optimum" system performance, (i.e., that retains all the detected ordnance and rejects the maximum amount of clutter).

**Note:** The two lists provided by the demonstrator contain identical numbers of potential target locations. They differ only in the priority ranking of the declarations.

## RESPONSE STAGE DEFINITIONS

Response Stage Probability of Detection ( $P_d^{\text{res}}$ ):  $P_d^{\text{res}} = (\text{No. of response-stage detections}) / (\text{No. of emplaced ordnance in the test site})$ .

Response Stage False Positive ( $fp^{\text{res}}$ ): An anomaly location that is within  $R_{\text{halo}}$  of an emplaced clutter item.

Response Stage Probability of False Positive ( $P_{fp}^{\text{res}}$ ):  $P_{fp}^{\text{res}} = (\text{No. of response-stage false positives}) / (\text{No. of emplaced clutter items})$ .

Response Stage Background Alarm ( $ba^{\text{res}}$ ): An anomaly in a blind grid cell that contains neither emplaced ordnance nor an emplaced clutter item. An anomaly location in the open field or scenarios that is outside  $R_{\text{halo}}$  of any emplaced ordnance or emplaced clutter item.

Response Stage Probability of Background Alarm ( $P_{ba}^{\text{res}}$ ): Blind Grid only:  $P_{ba}^{\text{res}} = (\text{No. of response-stage background alarms}) / (\text{No. of empty grid locations})$ .

Response Stage Background Alarm Rate ( $BAR^{\text{res}}$ ): Open Field only:  $BAR^{\text{res}} = (\text{No. of response-stage background alarms}) / (\text{arbitrary constant})$ .

Note that the quantities  $P_d^{\text{res}}$ ,  $P_{fp}^{\text{res}}$ ,  $P_{ba}^{\text{res}}$ , and  $BAR^{\text{res}}$  are functions of  $t^{\text{res}}$ , the threshold applied to the response-stage signal strength. These quantities can therefore be written as  $P_d^{\text{res}}(t^{\text{res}})$ ,  $P_{fp}^{\text{res}}(t^{\text{res}})$ ,  $P_{ba}^{\text{res}}(t^{\text{res}})$ , and  $BAR^{\text{res}}(t^{\text{res}})$ .

## DISCRIMINATION STAGE DEFINITIONS

Discrimination: The application of a signal processing algorithm or human judgment to response-stage data that discriminates ordnance from clutter. Discrimination should identify anomalies that the demonstrator has high confidence correspond to ordnance, as well as those that the demonstrator has high confidence correspond to nonordnance or background returns. The former should be ranked with highest priority and the latter with lowest.

Discrimination Stage Probability of Detection ( $P_d^{\text{disc}}$ ):  $P_d^{\text{disc}} = (\text{No. of discrimination-stage detections}) / (\text{No. of emplaced ordnance in the test site})$ .

Discrimination Stage False Positive ( $fp^{\text{disc}}$ ): An anomaly location that is within  $R_{\text{halo}}$  of an emplaced clutter item.

Discrimination Stage Probability of False Positive ( $P_{fp}^{\text{disc}}$ ):  $P_{fp}^{\text{disc}} = (\text{No. of discrimination stage false positives}) / (\text{No. of emplaced clutter items})$ .

Discrimination Stage Background Alarm ( $ba^{\text{disc}}$ ): An anomaly in a blind grid cell that contains neither emplaced ordnance nor an emplaced clutter item. An anomaly location in the open field or scenarios that is outside  $R_{\text{halo}}$  of any emplaced ordnance or emplaced clutter item.

Discrimination Stage Probability of Background Alarm ( $P_{ba}^{disc}$ ):  $P_{ba}^{disc} = (\text{No. of discrimination-stage background alarms})/(\text{No. of empty grid locations})$ .

Discrimination Stage Background Alarm Rate ( $BAR^{disc}$ ):  $BAR^{disc} = (\text{No. of discrimination-stage background alarms})/(\text{arbitrary constant})$ .

Note that the quantities  $P_d^{disc}$ ,  $P_{fp}^{disc}$ ,  $P_{ba}^{disc}$ , and  $BAR^{disc}$  are functions of  $t^{disc}$ , the threshold applied to the discrimination-stage signal strength. These quantities can therefore be written as  $P_d^{disc}(t^{disc})$ ,  $P_{fp}^{disc}(t^{disc})$ ,  $P_{ba}^{disc}(t^{disc})$ , and  $BAR^{disc}(t^{disc})$ .

## RECEIVER-OPERATING CHARACTERISTIC (ROC) CURVES

ROC curves at both the response and discrimination stages can be constructed based on the above definitions. The ROC curves plot the relationship between  $P_d$  versus  $P_{fp}$  and  $P_d$  versus  $BAR$  or  $P_{ba}$  as the threshold applied to the signal strength is varied from its minimum ( $t_{min}$ ) to its maximum ( $t_{max}$ ) value.<sup>1</sup> Figure A-1 shows how  $P_d$  versus  $P_{fp}$  and  $P_d$  versus  $BAR$  are combined into ROC curves. Note that the "res" and "disc" superscripts have been suppressed from all the variables for clarity.

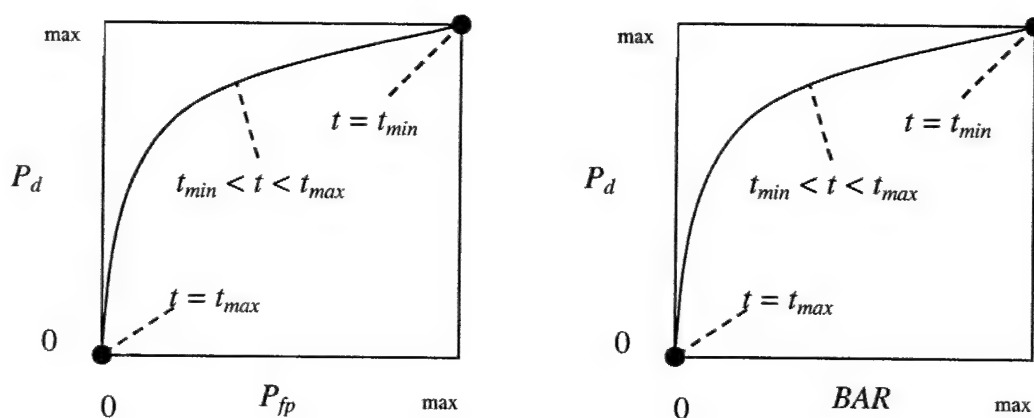


Figure A-1. ROC curves for open-field testing. Each curve applies to both the response and discrimination stages.

<sup>1</sup>Strictly speaking, ROC curves plot the  $P_d$  versus  $P_{ba}$  over a predetermined and fixed number of detection opportunities (some of the opportunities are located over ordnance and others are located over clutter or blank spots). In an Open Field scenario, each system suppresses its signal strength reports until some bare-minimum signal response is received by the system. Consequently, the open field ROC curves do not have information from low signal-output locations, and, furthermore, different contractors report their signals over a different set of locations on the ground. These ROC curves are thus not true to the strict definition of ROC curves as defined in textbooks on detection theory. Note, however, that the ROC curves obtained in the Blind Grid test sites are true ROC curves.

## METRICS TO CHARACTERIZE THE DISCRIMINATION STAGE

The demonstrator is also scored on efficiency and rejection ratio, which measure the effectiveness of the discrimination stage processing. The goal of discrimination is to retain the greatest number of ordnance detections from the anomaly list, while rejecting the maximum number of anomalies arising from nonordnance items. The efficiency measures the amount of detected ordnance retained by the discrimination, while the rejection ratio measures the fraction of false alarms rejected. Both measures are defined relative to the entire response list, i.e., the maximum ordnance detectable by the sensor and its accompanying false positive rate or background alarm rate.

Efficiency (E):  $E = P_d^{disc}(t^{disc})/P_d^{res}(t_{min}^{res})$  Measures (at a threshold of interest), the degree to which the maximum theoretical detection performance of the sensor system (as determined by the response stage  $t_{min}$ ) is preserved after application of discrimination techniques. Efficiency is a number between 0 and 1. An efficiency of 1 implies that all of the ordnance initially detected in the response stage was retained at the specified threshold in the discrimination stage,  $t^{disc}$ .

False-Positive Rejection Rate ( $R_{fp}$ ):  $R_{fp} = 1 - [P_{fp}^{disc}(t^{disc})/P_{fp}^{res}(t_{min}^{res})]$ ; Measures (at a threshold of interest), the degree to which the sensor system's false positive performance is improved over the maximum false positive performance (as determined by the response stage  $t_{min}$ ). The rejection rate is a number between 0 and 1. A rejection rate of 1 implies that all misplaced clutter initially detected in the response stage were correctly rejected at the specified threshold in the discrimination stage.

Background Alarm Rejection Rate ( $R_{ba}$ ):

Blind Grid:  $R_{ba} = 1 - [P_{ba}^{disc}(t^{disc})/P_{ba}^{res}(t_{min}^{res})]$

Open Field:  $R_{ba} = 1 - [BAR^{disc}(t^{disc})/BAR^{res}(t_{min}^{res})]$

Measures the degree to which the discrimination stage correctly rejects background alarms initially detected in the response stage. The rejection rate is a number between 0 and 1. A rejection rate of 1 implies that all background alarms initially detected in the response stage were rejected at the specified threshold in the discrimination stage.

## CHI-SQUARE COMPARISON EXPLANATION:

The Chi-square test for differences in probabilities (or 2 x 2 contingency table) is used to analyze two samples drawn from two different populations to see if both populations have the same or different proportions of elements in a certain category. More specifically, two random samples are drawn, one from each population, to test the null hypothesis that the probability of event A (some specified event) is the same for both populations (ref 4).

A 2 x 2 contingency table is used in the Standardized UXO Technology Demonstration Site Program to determine if there is reason to believe that the proportion of ordnance correctly detected/discriminated by demonstrator X's system is significantly degraded by the more

challenging terrain feature introduced. The test statistic of the 2 x 2 contingency table is the Chi-square distribution with one degree of freedom. Since an association between the more challenging terrain feature and relatively degraded performance is sought, a one-sided test is performed. A significance level of 0.05 is chosen which sets a critical decision limit of 2.71 from the Chi-square distribution with one degree of freedom. It is a critical decision limit because if the test statistic calculated from the data exceeds this value, the two proportions tested will be considered significantly different. If the test statistic calculated from the data is less than this value, the two proportions tested will be considered not significantly different.

An exception must be applied when either a 0 or 100 percent success rate occurs in the sample data. The Chi-square test cannot be used in these instances. Instead, Fischer's test is used and the critical decision limit for one-sided tests is the chosen significance level, which in this case is 0.05. With Fischer's test, if the test statistic is less than the critical value, the proportions are considered to be significantly different.

Standardized UXO Technology Demonstration Site examples, where blind grid results are compared to those from the open field and open field results are compared to those from one of the scenarios, follow. It should be noted that a significant result does not prove a cause and effect relationship exists between the two populations of interest; however, it does serve as a tool to indicate that one data set has experienced a degradation in system performance at a large enough level than can be accounted for merely by chance or random variation. Note also that a result that is not significant indicates that there is not enough evidence to declare that anything more than chance or random variation within the same population is at work between the two data sets being compared.

Demonstrator X achieves the following overall results after surveying each of the three progressively more difficult areas using the same system (results indicate the number of ordnance detected divided by the number of ordnance emplaced):

	Blind Grid	Open Field	Moguls
$P_d^{res}$	100/100 = 1.0	8/10 = .80	20/33 = .61
$P_d^{disc}$	80/100 = 0.80	6/10 = .60	8/33 = .24

$P_d^{res}$ : BLIND GRID versus OPEN FIELD. Using the example data above to compare probabilities of detection in the response stage, all 100 ordnance out of 100 emplaced ordnance items were detected in the blind grid while 8 ordnance out of 10 emplaced were detected in the open field. Fischer's test must be used since a 100 percent success rate occurs in the data. Fischer's test uses the four input values to calculate a test statistic of 0.0075 that is compared against the critical value of 0.05. Since the test statistic is less than the critical value, the smaller response stage detection rate (0.80) is considered to be significantly less at the 0.05 level of significance. While a significant result does not prove a cause and effect relationship exists between the change in survey area and degradation in performance, it does indicate that the detection ability of demonstrator X's system seems to have been degraded in the open field relative to results from the blind grid using the same system.

$P_d^{\text{disc}}$ : BLIND GRID versus OPEN FIELD. Using the example data above to compare probabilities of detection in the discrimination stage, 80 out of 100 emplaced ordnance items were correctly discriminated as ordnance in blind grid testing while 6 ordnance out of 10 emplaced were correctly discriminated as such in open field testing. Those four values are used to calculate a test statistic of 1.12. Since the test statistic is less than the critical value of 2.71, the two discrimination stage detection rates are considered to be not significantly different at the 0.05 level of significance.

$P_d^{\text{res}}$ : OPEN FIELD versus MOGULS. Using the example data above to compare probabilities of detection in the response stage, 8 out of 10 and 20 out of 33 are used to calculate a test statistic of 0.56. Since the test statistic is less than the critical value of 2.71, the two response stage detection rates are considered to be not significantly different at the 0.05 level of significance.

$P_d^{\text{disc}}$ : OPEN FIELD versus MOGULS. Using the example data above to compare probabilities of detection in the discrimination stage, 6 out of 10 and 8 out of 33 are used to calculate a test statistic of 2.98. Since the test statistic is greater than the critical value of 2.71, the smaller discrimination stage detection rate is considered to be significantly less at the 0.05 level of significance. While a significant result does not prove a cause and effect relationship exists between the change in survey area and degradation in performance, it does indicate that the ability of demonstrator X to correctly discriminate seems to have been degraded by the mogul terrain relative to results from the flat open field using the same system.

## APPENDIX B. DAILY WEATHER LOGS

### TABLE B-1. WEATHER LOG

Date	Time	Average Temperature, °F	Maximum Temperature, °F	Minimum Temperature, °F	RH, %	Total Precipitation, in.
12/08/2003	00:00	25.5	26.6	23.4	67.98	0.00
12/08/2003	01:00	24.1	25.8	19.8	68.56	0.00
12/08/2003	02:00	22.2	25.3	18.9	69.82	0.00
12/08/2003	03:00	22.2	23.4	19.5	69.89	0.00
12/08/2003	04:00	22.7	24.0	20.6	69.22	0.00
12/08/2003	05:00	21.8	22.5	20.6	74.53	0.00
12/08/2003	06:00	18.4	21.6	16.1	83.00	0.00
12/08/2003	07:00	19.9	21.9	18.4	80.10	0.00
12/08/2003	08:00	20.0	22.5	17.3	82.70	0.00
12/08/2003	09:00	22.7	25.6	20.8	77.17	0.00
12/08/2003	10:00	29.3	32.9	24.6	63.19	0.00
12/08/2003	11:00	33.4	34.8	32.3	51.95	0.00
12/08/2003	12:00	35.2	35.8	34.3	48.01	0.00
12/08/2003	13:00	36.6	37.6	35.4	46.40	0.00
12/08/2003	14:00	37.8	38.7	37.1	44.89	0.00
12/08/2003	15:00	38.2	38.7	37.7	42.75	0.00
12/08/2003	16:00	38.1	38.7	37.1	42.23	0.00
12/08/2003	17:00	36.9	37.5	36.2	46.32	0.00
12/08/2003	18:00	35.9	36.5	35.2	49.55	0.00
12/08/2003	19:00	34.5	35.5	32.0	52.73	0.00
12/08/2003	20:00	31.3	32.2	30.6	69.34	0.00
12/08/2003	21:00	31.5	32.3	30.8	67.20	0.00
12/08/2003	22:00	30.0	31.4	28.7	72.94	0.00
12/08/2003	23:00	28.6	29.9	27.2	79.13	0.00
12/09/2003	00:00	27.1	28.4	26.0	82.90	0.00
12/09/2003	01:00	26.0	26.6	25.3	84.80	0.00
12/09/2003	02:00	25.0	25.9	24.4	86.20	0.00
12/09/2003	03:00	25.6	26.4	25.1	86.70	0.00
12/09/2003	04:00	24.5	26.0	23.3	86.90	0.00
12/09/2003	05:00	23.0	24.2	21.4	90.60	0.00
12/09/2003	06:00	22.4	23.5	21.2	94.90	0.00
12/09/2003	07:00	24.1	25.3	22.7	93.00	0.00
12/09/2003	08:00	25.5	26.8	25.0	91.80	0.00
12/09/2003	09:00	28.9	31.6	26.4	86.60	0.00
12/09/2003	10:00	32.3	34.3	30.5	76.66	0.00
12/09/2003	11:00	34.5	35.6	33.8	70.21	0.00
12/09/2003	12:00	35.7	36.9	35.0	65.98	0.00
12/09/2003	13:00	37.9	38.8	36.7	60.19	0.02
12/09/2003	14:00	37.9	38.8	37.1	60.14	0.05
12/09/2003	15:00	38.4	39.3	38.0	57.57	0.02
12/09/2003	16:00	38.4	39.3	37.4	56.83	0.01
12/09/2003	17:00	36.9	37.6	36.1	64.81	0.00

**TABLE B-1 (CONT'D)**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Average Temperature, °F</b>	<b>Maximum Temperature, °F</b>	<b>Minimum Temperature, °F</b>	<b>RH, %</b>	<b>Total Precipitation, in.</b>
12/09/2003	18:00	36.8	37.3	36.2	70.68	0.00
12/09/2003	19:00	37.1	37.6	36.4	74.73	0.00
12/09/2003	20:00	37.0	37.3	36.6	76.81	0.01
12/09/2003	21:00	36.9	37.4	36.3	73.92	0.00
12/09/2003	22:00	37.0	37.4	36.4	73.60	0.00
12/09/2003	23:00	36.8	37.4	36.3	78.46	0.01
12/10/2003	00:00	36.6	37.0	36.2	79.93	0.00
12/10/2003	01:00	36.0	36.8	35.4	80.80	0.00
12/10/2003	02:00	35.0	36.1	34.4	84.80	0.00
12/10/2003	03:00	35.2	35.7	34.4	86.80	0.00
12/10/2003	04:00	34.7	35.2	34.2	86.90	0.00
12/10/2003	05:00	34.8	35.2	34.3	85.40	0.00
12/10/2003	06:00	34.2	34.8	33.7	85.20	0.00
12/10/2003	07:00	34.0	34.4	33.3	87.60	0.00
12/10/2003	08:00	34.0	35.3	33.3	90.30	0.00
12/10/2003	09:00	36.2	38.0	34.7	86.90	0.00
12/10/2003	10:00	38.6	39.3	37.5	85.20	0.01
12/10/2003	11:00	39.6	40.7	38.4	85.60	0.01
12/10/2003	12:00	42.0	42.8	40.5	83.10	0.01
12/10/2003	13:00	42.7	43.2	41.8	85.40	0.00
12/10/2003	14:00	43.1	43.7	42.5	87.10	0.01
12/10/2003	15:00	42.5	43.2	41.8	95.10	0.06
12/10/2003	16:00	42.1	42.9	41.6	98.10	0.1
12/10/2003	17:00	43.0	43.9	41.9	99.30	0.13
12/10/2003	18:00	45.9	48.3	43.0	99.60	0.02
12/10/2003	19:00	48.3	49.1	47.2	99.70	0.00
12/10/2003	20:00	48.4	51.7	47.3	99.80	0.00
12/10/2003	21:00	53.3	54.6	51.4	100.00	0.00
12/10/2003	22:00	52.8	53.8	52.1	99.70	0.00
12/10/2003	23:00	53.4	54.5	52.4	97.90	0.04
12/11/2003	00:00	53.5	54.6	52.4	96.20	0.02
12/11/2003	01:00	52.8	53.2	52.2	95.60	0.03
12/11/2003	02:00	52.7	53.4	51.5	96.60	0.05
12/11/2003	03:00	53.8	54.5	52.9	97.60	0.24
12/11/2003	04:00	55.8	56.8	53.8	96.20	0.12
12/11/2003	05:00	56.2	56.6	55.7	95.00	0.01
12/11/2003	06:00	56.7	57.5	56.0	96.60	0.02
12/11/2003	07:00	57.2	57.9	55.9	97.90	0.08
12/11/2003	08:00	54.2	56.4	52.3	92.80	0.00
12/11/2003	09:00	51.6	52.8	50.9	85.40	0.00
12/11/2003	10:00	51.6	52.4	51.1	81.30	0.00
12/11/2003	11:00	52.5	53.3	52.0	76.59	0.00
12/11/2003	12:00	53.1	53.6	52.4	71.52	0.00
12/11/2003	13:00	52.3	52.9	51.7	68.36	0.00
12/11/2003	14:00	53.4	54.4	52.2	62.99	0.00

**TABLE B-1 (CONT'D)**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Average Temperature, °F</b>	<b>Maximum Temperature, °F</b>	<b>Minimum Temperature, °F</b>	<b>RH, %</b>	<b>Total Precipitation, in.</b>
12/11/2003	15:00	52.1	53.9	50.9	61.83	0.00
12/11/2003	16:00	50.5	51.2	49.7	62.27	0.00
12/11/2003	17:00	47.6	50.0	45.6	59.74	0.00
12/11/2003	18:00	44.5	46.0	43.4	58.79	0.00
12/11/2003	19:00	42.7	43.6	41.8	57.39	0.00
12/11/2003	20:00	41.8	42.7	41.2	58.06	0.00
12/11/2003	21:00	41.1	41.7	40.4	59.86	0.00
12/11/2003	22:00	40.6	41.1	39.8	59.69	0.00
12/11/2003	23:00	40.1	40.5	39.5	58.23	0.00
12/12/2003	00:00	39.3	39.9	38.6	57.36	0.00
12/12/2003	01:00	38.0	39.1	37.2	60.63	0.00
12/12/2003	02:00	37.5	38.0	37.0	61.25	0.00
12/12/2003	03:00	37.2	37.9	36.8	60.55	0.00
12/12/2003	04:00	36.8	37.3	36.3	60.49	0.00
12/12/2003	05:00	36.2	36.8	35.5	61.19	0.00
12/12/2003	06:00	35.8	36.3	35.5	61.66	0.00
12/12/2003	07:00	35.5	36.1	35.0	60.61	0.00
12/12/2003	08:00	35.4	36.2	34.8	59.84	0.00
12/12/2003	09:00	37.0	38.1	35.8	56.70	0.00
12/12/2003	10:00	38.5	39.1	37.6	50.57	0.00
12/12/2003	11:00	39.8	41.3	38.6	48.92	0.00
12/12/2003	12:00	40.7	41.3	40.0	47.40	0.00
12/12/2003	13:00	41.4	42.2	40.5	46.41	0.00
12/12/2003	14:00	42.3	42.9	41.6	44.78	0.00
12/12/2003	15:00	41.7	42.9	40.8	44.55	0.00
12/12/2003	16:00	41.3	42.3	40.2	47.05	0.00
12/12/2003	17:00	39.0	40.6	37.3	50.49	0.00
12/12/2003	18:00	36.9	37.6	36.2	54.02	0.00
12/12/2003	19:00	36.1	36.8	35.2	52.59	0.00
12/12/2003	20:00	35.0	35.5	34.4	54.16	0.00
12/12/2003	21:00	34.0	34.8	33.3	53.91	0.00
12/12/2003	22:00	32.6	33.7	31.7	56.92	0.00
12/12/2003	23:00	32.0	32.4	31.5	57.69	0.00
12/13/2003	00:00	31.4	31.8	30.8	59.22	0.00
12/13/2003	01:00	30.5	31.7	29.6	61.08	0.00
12/13/2003	02:00	30.4	31.0	29.6	57.84	0.00
12/13/2003	03:00	29.4	30.5	28.2	60.37	0.00
12/13/2003	04:00	28.0	29.0	27.5	65.52	0.00
12/13/2003	05:00	27.8	28.6	27.1	63.01	0.00
12/13/2003	06:00	28.8	29.5	27.6	57.42	0.00
12/13/2003	07:00	28.5	29.0	27.8	56.65	0.00
12/13/2003	08:00	28.3	29.4	27.6	56.65	0.00
12/13/2003	09:00	29.6	31.0	28.7	54.93	0.00
12/13/2003	10:00	31.8	32.6	30.6	51.47	0.00
12/13/2003	11:00	33.2	34.6	32.0	47.89	0.00

**TABLE B-1 (CONT'D)**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Average Temperature, °F</b>	<b>Maximum Temperature, °F</b>	<b>Minimum Temperature, °F</b>	<b>RH, %</b>	<b>Total Precipitation, in.</b>
12/13/2003	12:00	34.5	35.5	33.3	43.81	0.00
12/13/2003	13:00	34.8	36.0	34.0	41.60	0.00
12/13/2003	14:00	35.4	36.2	34.6	41.27	0.00
12/13/2003	15:00	34.5	35.6	33.9	43.80	0.00
12/13/2003	16:00	34.1	34.5	33.7	45.53	0.00
12/13/2003	17:00	33.3	33.9	32.6	48.90	0.00
12/13/2003	18:00	32.9	33.3	32.5	50.74	0.00
12/13/2003	19:00	32.9	33.2	32.6	51.91	0.00
12/13/2003	20:00	32.7	33.0	32.4	53.17	0.00
12/13/2003	21:00	32.8	33.1	32.5	54.07	0.00
12/13/2003	22:00	33.4	33.9	32.7	54.07	0.00
12/13/2003	23:00	33.7	33.9	33.3	52.35	0.00
12/14/2003	00:00	33.6	33.9	32.8	51.54	0.00
12/14/2003	01:00	32.9	33.4	32.5	51.63	0.00
12/14/2003	02:00	33.1	33.7	32.6	50.62	0.00
12/14/2003	03:00	33.5	33.9	33.1	52.20	0.00
12/14/2003	04:00	33.8	34.2	33.3	53.68	0.00
12/14/2003	05:00	34.0	34.3	33.8	59.10	0.00
12/14/2003	06:00	33.5	34.3	31.8	70.21	0.00
12/14/2003	07:00	31.4	32.2	30.9	93.10	0.00
12/14/2003	08:00	31.5	32.2	30.9	98.90	0.00
12/14/2003	09:00	32.3	33.1	31.6	99.90	0.00
12/14/2003	10:00	33.5	34.4	32.8	100.00	0.00
12/14/2003	11:00	34.4	34.6	34.0	98.90	0.13
12/14/2003	12:00	35.0	35.5	34.4	98.50	0.18
12/14/2003	13:00	35.1	35.7	34.5	98.30	0.04
12/14/2003	14:00	35.9	36.7	35.4	98.80	0.09
12/14/2003	15:00	37.3	38.0	36.3	99.30	0.06
12/14/2003	16:00	38.9	40.0	37.6	99.40	0.09
12/14/2003	17:00	40.3	40.9	39.8	98.90	0.02
12/14/2003	18:00	41.2	42.2	40.5	97.70	0.01
12/14/2003	19:00	40.8	42.2	38.6	97.80	0.07
12/14/2003	20:00	37.2	38.8	36.3	96.60	0.01
12/14/2003	21:00	36.3	36.7	35.8	94.00	0.00
12/14/2003	22:00	36.0	36.4	35.7	93.80	0.00
12/14/2003	23:00	36.1	36.6	35.4	91.90	0.00
12/15/2003	00:00	35.4	35.8	34.8	89.70	0.00
12/15/2003	01:00	34.9	35.2	34.4	89.00	0.00
12/15/2003	02:00	34.1	34.9	33.8	87.70	0.00
12/15/2003	03:00	34.1	34.5	33.8	84.20	0.00
12/15/2003	04:00	34.5	35.6	33.9	81.50	0.00
12/15/2003	05:00	35.7	36.1	35.1	77.22	0.00
12/15/2003	06:00	35.7	36.2	35.1	78.37	0.00
12/15/2003	07:00	36.7	37.6	35.8	74.77	0.00
12/15/2003	08:00	38	38.6	37.2	73.68	0.00

**TABLE B-1 (CONT'D)**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Average Temperature, °F</b>	<b>Maximum Temperature, °F</b>	<b>Minimum Temperature, °F</b>	<b>RH, %</b>	<b>Total Precipitation, in.</b>
12/15/2003	09:00	39.1	40.0	38.2	73.16	0.00
12/15/2003	10:00	40.1	40.7	39.6	71.01	0.00
12/15/2003	11:00	41.1	41.9	40.4	68.59	0.00
12/15/2003	12:00	41.5	41.9	41.2	63.75	0.00
12/15/2003	13:00	41.8	42.9	41.2	62.32	0.00
12/15/2003	14:00	42.6	43.3	42.2	58.05	0.00
12/15/2003	15:00	43.0	43.7	42.2	54.81	0.00
12/15/2003	16:00	42.4	43.7	41.7	54.73	0.00
12/15/2003	17:00	40.2	41.9	37.9	59.03	0.00
12/15/2003	18:00	37.7	38.5	36.7	64.99	0.00
12/15/2003	19:00	36.2	37.2	35.0	67.78	0.00
12/15/2003	20:00	34.8	35.7	33.4	70.31	0.00
12/15/2003	21:00	33.6	34.6	32.6	73.66	0.00
12/15/2003	22:00	32.7	33.3	32.0	76.44	0.00
12/15/2003	23:00	31.8	33.3	30.6	78.72	0.00
12/16/2003	00:00	31.3	32.9	28.1	78.91	0.00
12/16/2003	01:00	28.7	30.5	27.1	86.00	0.00
12/16/2003	02:00	27.8	28.9	26.8	90.40	0.00
12/16/2003	03:00	28.8	30.4	26.9	86.60	0.00
12/16/2003	04:00	28.2	30.4	26.4	88.10	0.00
12/16/2003	05:00	27.6	28.4	26.8	92.40	0.00
12/16/2003	06:00	26.3	27.1	25.7	95.20	0.00
12/16/2003	07:00	26.8	27.4	26.0	96.30	0.00
12/16/2003	08:00	26.6	27.8	25.4	95.60	0.00
12/16/2003	09:00	32.4	34.9	27.6	86.90	0.00
12/16/2003	10:00	37.2	39.1	34.8	82.30	0.00
12/16/2003	11:00	41.4	43.4	38.6	70.88	0.00
12/16/2003	12:00	43.5	44.1	42.9	66.20	0.00
12/16/2003	13:00	44.3	45.4	43.4	66.20	0.00
12/16/2003	14:00	46.1	47.6	45.0	65.15	0.00
12/16/2003	15:00	46.4	48.2	45.0	67.75	0.00
12/16/2003	16:00	49.8	51.3	47.8	58.74	0.00
12/16/2003	17:00	47.8	49.4	46.4	61.51	0.00
12/16/2003	18:00	46.3	47.0	45.5	66.63	0.00
12/16/2003	19:00	45.1	46.1	44.1	71.10	0.00
12/16/2003	20:00	43.7	44.6	43.1	77.83	0.00
12/16/2003	21:00	44.0	45.4	43.1	78.12	0.00
12/16/2003	22:00	46.3	48.4	45.1	75.89	0.00
12/16/2003	23:00	49.6	50.5	48.2	69.92	0.00
12/17/2003	00:00	49.9	50.6	49.4	69.89	0.00
12/17/2003	01:00	50.9	51.6	50.2	69.16	0.00
12/17/2003	02:00	52.0	53.1	50.9	71.40	0.00
12/17/2003	03:00	51.5	53.0	50.8	74.87	0.00
12/17/2003	04:00	50.1	51.5	48.6	84.30	0.01
12/17/2003	05:00	47.2	48.6	46.4	94.40	0.09

**TABLE B-1 (CONT'D)**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Average Temperature, °F</b>	<b>Maximum Temperature, °F</b>	<b>Minimum Temperature, °F</b>	<b>RH, %</b>	<b>Total Precipitation, in.</b>
12/17/2003	06:00	47.3	48.3	46.1	98.10	0.26
12/17/2003	07:00	47.9	48.3	47.6	98.70	0.26
12/17/2003	08:00	48.3	48.6	47.9	99.10	0.13
12/17/2003	09:00	48.8	49.5	48.3	99.30	0.04
12/17/2003	10:00	49.6	50.2	49.0	99.40	0.00
12/17/2003	11:00	48.8	49.2	48.4	99.40	0.00
12/17/2003	12:00	48.5	49.1	47.6	99.10	0.00
12/17/2003	13:00	46.6	48.0	43.7	93.60	0.08
12/17/2003	14:00	40.6	43.8	38.6	90.40	0.03
12/17/2003	15:00	37.6	38.9	35.7	93.00	0.03
12/17/2003	16:00	35.3	36.1	34.5	96.10	0.05
12/17/2003	17:00	36.1	36.7	35.1	89.20	0.00
12/17/2003	18:00	36.4	36.7	36.0	76.25	0.00
12/17/2003	19:00	35.8	36.4	35.1	66.21	0.00
12/17/2003	20:00	35.4	35.8	34.9	65.12	0.00
12/17/2003	21:00	33.9	35.1	32.8	62.58	0.00
12/17/2003	22:00	32.4	33.2	31.9	64.76	0.00
12/17/2003	23:00	32.2	32.6	31.8	63.78	0.00
12/18/2003	00:00	32.5	33.1	31.9	63.43	0.00
12/18/2003	01:00	32.5	33.1	31.9	64.09	0.00
12/18/2003	02:00	32.5	33.1	31.9	62.08	0.00
12/18/2003	03:00	31.9	32.6	31.3	64.02	0.00
12/18/2003	04:00	31.6	32.0	31.2	65.30	0.00
12/18/2003	05:00	32.0	32.4	31.5	63.12	0.00
12/18/2003	06:00	31.8	32.1	31.4	63.84	0.00
12/18/2003	07:00	31.7	32.4	31.1	63.07	0.00
12/18/2003	08:00	32.1	32.9	31.4	60.30	0.00
12/18/2003	09:00	33.1	33.8	32.4	58.52	0.00
12/18/2003	10:00	34.6	35.5	33.6	55.55	0.00
12/18/2003	11:00	34.8	35.7	34.3	54.04	0.00
12/18/2003	12:00	35.8	36.2	35.2	51.26	0.00
12/18/2003	13:00	36.3	37.3	35.2	49.63	0.00
12/18/2003	14:00	35.6	36.2	35.2	49.47	0.00
12/18/2003	15:00	35.0	35.5	34.5	51.00	0.00
12/18/2003	16:00	34.8	35.1	34.5	49.99	0.00
12/18/2003	17:00	33.8	35.0	32.6	52.86	0.00
12/18/2003	18:00	31.7	32.8	30.4	58.79	0.00
12/18/2003	19:00	31.0	31.9	30.1	60.54	0.00
12/18/2003	20:00	30.2	30.9	29.5	63.83	0.00
12/18/2003	21:00	30.1	30.9	29.4	61.92	0.00
12/18/2003	22:00	30.6	31.4	29.8	59.66	0.00
12/18/2003	23:00	30.7	31.2	30.1	59.11	0.00
12/19/2003	00:00	30.6	31.2	29.9	59.41	0.00
12/19/2003	01:00	29.9	30.5	29.3	60.87	0.00
12/19/2003	02:00	29.7	30.4	29.0	62.55	0.00

**TABLE B-1 (CONT'D)**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Average Temperature, °F</b>	<b>Maximum Temperature, °F</b>	<b>Minimum Temperature, °F</b>	<b>RH, %</b>	<b>Total Precipitation, in.</b>
12/19/2003	03:00	30.3	30.7	29.9	62.61	0.00
12/19/2003	04:00	30.3	30.7	29.9	63.29	0.00
12/19/2003	05:00	30.3	30.7	29.9	64.17	0.00
12/19/2003	06:00	30.4	30.8	30.0	64.72	0.00
12/19/2003	07:00	30.2	30.6	29.9	65.97	0.00
12/19/2003	08:00	30.5	31.2	30.0	66.19	0.00
12/19/2003	09:00	31.6	32.6	30.8	65.79	0.00
12/19/2003	10:00	33.2	34.4	32.1	65.26	0.00
12/19/2003	11:00	35.4	36.4	34.2	62.79	0.00
12/19/2003	12:00	36.0	37.2	35.0	62.30	0.00
12/19/2003	13:00	35.3	36.8	34.4	63.81	0.00
12/19/2003	14:00	35.8	36.7	35.0	60.84	0.00
12/19/2003	15:00	35.9	36.7	35.2	60.52	0.00
12/19/2003	16:00	35.4	36.1	34.8	61.37	0.00
12/19/2003	17:00	34.0	35.0	33.3	65.68	0.00
12/19/2003	18:00	32.4	33.7	31.2	70.30	0.00
12/19/2003	19:00	31.0	31.6	30.4	74.84	0.00
12/19/2003	20:00	30.8	31.2	30.5	77.28	0.00
12/19/2003	21:00	30.7	31.1	30.3	79.10	0.00
12/19/2003	22:00	30.3	30.8	29.9	81.00	0.00
12/19/2003	23:00	30.1	30.7	29.4	81.90	0.00

## APPENDIX C. SOIL MOISTURE

### Daily Soil Moisture Logs

Date: 8 December 2003

Times: No Readings (AM), 1400 (PM)

Probe Location	Layer, in.	AM Reading, %	PM Reading, %
Wet Area	0 to 6	No Readings	No Readings
	6 to 12		
	12 to 24		
	24 to 36		
	36 to 48		
Wooded Area	0 to 6	No Readings	No Readings
	6 to 12		
	12 to 24		
	24 to 36		
	36 to 48		
Open Area	0 to 6	No Readings	No Readings
	6 to 12		
	12 to 24		
	24 to 36		
	36 to 48		
Calibration Lanes	0 to 6	No Readings	39.5
	6 to 12		36.3
	12 to 24		7.7
	24 to 36		5.6
	36 to 48		5.8
Blind Grid/Moguls	0 to 6	No Readings	No Readings
	6 to 12		
	12 to 24		
	24 to 36		
	36 to 48		

### Daily Soil Moisture Logs

Date: 9 December 2003

Times: 0800 (AM), 1400(PM)

Probe Location	Layer, in.	AM Reading, %	PM Reading, %
Wet Area	0 to 6	88.2	88.0
	6 to 12	78.3	78.7
	12 to 24	69.7	69.9
	24 to 36	52.8	53.3
	36 to 48	49.9	50.5
Wooded Area	0 to 6	No Readings	No Readings
	6 to 12		
	12 to 24		
	24 to 36		
	36 to 48		
Open Area	0 to 6	23.8	23.6
	6 to 12	2.1	2.3
	12 to 24	39.3	40.1
	24 to 36	60.2	60.1
	36 to 48	56.3	56.1
Calibration Lanes	0 to 6	No Readings	No Readings
	6 to 12		
	12 to 24		
	24 to 36		
	36 to 48		
Blind Grid/Moguls	0 to 6	3.9	3.8
	6 to 12	16.8	17.2
	12 to 24	39.2	39.8
	24 to 36	40.3	40.7
	36 to 48	41.8	41.9

### Daily Soil Moisture Logs

Date: 10 December 2003

Times: 0900 (AM), 1400 (PM)

Probe Location	Layer, in.	AM Reading, %	PM Reading, %
Wet Area	0 to 6	87.9	87.6
	6 to 12	78.5	79.1
	12 to 24	69.2	69.0
	24 to 36	53.2	53.8
	36 to 48	50.1	50.7
Wooded Area	0 to 6	No Readings	No Readings
	6 to 12		
	12 to 24		
	24 to 36		
	36 to 48		
Open Area	0 to 6	23.2	22.9
	6 to 12	2.7	2.8
	12 to 24	39.2	39.5
	24 to 36	59.8	59.7
	36 to 48	56.2	56.0
Calibration Lanes	0 to 6	No Readings	No Readings
	6 to 12		
	12 to 24		
	24 to 36		
	36 to 48		
Blind Grid/Moguls	0 to 6	No Readings	No Readings
	6 to 12		
	12 to 24		
	24 to 36		
	36 to 48		

### Daily Soil Moisture Logs

Date: 11 December 2003

Times: 0800 (AM), 1415 (PM)

Probe Location	Layer, in.	AM Reading, %	PM Reading, %
Wet Area	0 to 6	86.8	86.8
	6 to 12	79.2	79.5
	12 to 24	69.8	69.2
	24 to 36	54.7	55.3
	36 to 48	50.9	51.3
Wooded Area	0 to 6	No Readings	No Readings
	6 to 12		
	12 to 24		
	24 to 36		
	36 to 48		
Open Area	0 to 6	23.0	23.0
	6 to 12	2.9	3.1
	12 to 24	39.7	40.2
	24 to 36	60.1	60.3
	36 to 48	57.1	58.2
Calibration Lanes	0 to 6	No Readings	No Readings
	6 to 12		
	12 to 24		
	24 to 36		
	36 to 48		
Blind Grid/Moguls	0 to 6	No Readings	No Readings
	6 to 12		
	12 to 24		
	24 to 36		
	36 to 48		

### Daily Soil Moisture Logs

Date: 12 December 2003

Times: 0800 (AM), 1400(PM)

Probe Location	Layer, in.	AM Reading, %	PM Reading, %
Wet Area	0 to 6	86.7	86.5
	6 to 12	79.8	79.5
	12 to 24	70.1	70.3
	24 to 36	55.2	55.8
	36 to 48	52.1	52.7
Wooded Area	0 to 6	No Readings	No Readings
	6 to 12		
	12 to 24		
	24 to 36		
	36 to 48		
Open Area	0 to 6	23.8	23.7
	6 to 12	3.3	3.4
	12 to 24	39.2	39.7
	24 to 36	61.1	61.0
	36 to 48	57.3	57.9
Calibration Lanes	0 to 6	No Readings	No Readings
	6 to 12		
	12 to 24		
	24 to 36		
	36 to 48		
Blind Grid/Moguls	0 to 6	No Readings	No Readings
	6 to 12		
	12 to 24		
	24 to 36		
	36 to 48		

### Daily Soil Moisture Logs

Date: 13 December 2003

Times: 0800 (AM), 1400 (PM)

Probe Location	Layer, in.	AM Reading, %	PM Reading, %
Wet Area	0 to 6	88.2	88.0
	6 to 12	79.3	79.2
	12 to 24	70.3	70.2
	24 to 36	55.1	58.6
	36 to 48	52.3	52.7
Wooded Area	0 to 6	No Readings	No Readings
	6 to 12		
	12 to 24		
	24 to 36		
	36 to 48		
Open Area	0 to 6	23.1	23.0
	6 to 12	3.6	3.8
	12 to 24	39.3	39.7
	24 to 36	61.8	61.6
	36 to 48	57.5	57.8
Calibration Lanes	0 to 6	No Readings	No Readings
	6 to 12		
	12 to 24		
	24 to 36		
	36 to 48		
Blind Grid/Moguls	0 to 6	No Readings	No Readings
	6 to 12		
	12 to 24		
	24 to 36		
	36 to 48		

### Daily Soil Moisture Logs

Date: 15 December 2003

Times: 0800 (AM), 1400 (PM)

Probe Location:	Layer, in.	AM Reading, %	PM Reading, %
Wet Area	0 to 6	88.7	88.6
	6 to 12	79.2	79.0
	12 to 24	70.5	70.7
	24 to 36	55.3	55.6
	36 to 48	52.3	52.4
Wooded Area	0 to 6	79.3	79.7
	6 to 12	68.3	69.7
	12 to 24	93.4	93.8
	24 to 36	67.6	68.2
	36 to 48	58.3	58.8
Open Area	0 to 6	23.2	23.2
	6 to 12	3.4	3.3
	12 to 24	39.2	39.5
	24 to 36	60.9	60.9
	36 to 48	58.1	58.3
Calibration Lanes	0 to 6	No Readings	No Readings
	6 to 12		
	12 to 24		
	24 to 36		
	36 to 48		
Blind Grid/Moguls	0 to 6	No Readings	No Readings
	6 to 12		
	12 to 24		
	24 to 36		
	36 to 48		

### Daily Soil Moisture Logs

Date: 16 December 2003

Times: 0800 (AM), 1400 (PM)

Probe Location:	Layer, in.	AM Reading, %	PM Reading, %
Wet Area	0 to 6	89.3	89.1
	6 to 12	79.5	79.4
	12 to 24	71.3	71.7
	24 to 36	55.7	55.9
	36 to 48	55.2	53.1
Wooded Area	0 to 6	79.9	80.0
	6 to 12	70.1	69.9
	12 to 24	94.3	94.7
	24 to 36	68.7	68.5
	36 to 48	58.9	58.8
Open Area	0 to 6	23.0	23.1
	6 to 12	3.9	3.8
	12 to 24	39.3	39.6
	24 to 36	61.2	61.7
	36 to 48	58.3	58.5
Calibration Lanes	0 to 6	No Readings	No Readings
	6 to 12		
	12 to 24		
	24 to 36		
	36 to 48		
Blind Grid/Moguls	0 to 6	No Readings	No Readings
	6 to 12		
	12 to 24		
	24 to 36		
	36 to 48		

### Daily Soil Moisture Logs

Date: 18 December 2003

Times: 0800 (AM), 1400 (PM)

Probe Location:	Layer, in.	AM Reading, %	PM Reading, %
Wet Area	0 to 6	89.3	89.2
	6 to 12	79.1	79.3
	12 to 24	69.5	69.7
	24 to 36	53.3	53.0
	36 to 48	50.5	50.7
Wooded Area	0 to 6	No Readings	No Readings
	6 to 12		
	12 to 24		
	24 to 36		
	36 to 48		
Open Area	0 to 6	22.9	22.7
	6 to 12	4.3	4.1
	12 to 24	39.4	39.6
	24 to 36	61.4	61.3
	36 to 48	58.4	58.2
Calibration Lanes	0 to 6	No Readings	No Readings
	6 to 12		
	12 to 24		
	24 to 36		
	36 to 48		
Blind Grid/Moguls	0 to 6	No Readings	No Readings
	6 to 12		
	12 to 24		
	24 to 36		
	36 to 48		

### Daily Soil Moisture Logs

Date: 19 December 2003

Times: 0800 (AM), 1400(PM)

Probe Location:	Layer, in.	AM Reading, %	PM Reading, %
Wet Area	0 to 6	88.3	88.1
	6 to 12	78.7	78.5
	12 to 24	69.8	70.1
	24 to 36	54.1	54.0
	36 to 48	50.7	50.8
Wooded Area	0 to 6	80.3	80.1
	6 to 12	70.2	70.3
	12 to 24	93.8	94.1
	24 to 36	68.9	69.2
	36 to 48	59.1	59.3
Open Area	0 to 6	22.5	22.3
	6 to 12	4.7	4.8
	12 to 24	39.0	39.0
	24 to 36	61.7	61.6
	36 to 48	58.6	58.8
Calibration Lanes	0 to 6	No Readings	No Readings
	6 to 12		
	12 to 24		
	24 to 36		
	36 to 48		
Blind Grid/Moguls	0 to 6	4.1	4.0
	6 to 12	17.1	17.2
	12 to 24	39.3	39.3
	24 to 36	41.5	41.7
	36 to 48	42.1	42.2

# APPENDIX D. DAILY ACTIVITY LOGS

Date	No. of People	Area Tested	Status Start Time	Status Stop Time	Duration, min	Operational Status	Operational Status - Comments	Track Method	Track Method=Other Explain	Pattern	Field Conditions
SHAW BASELINE MAGNETOMETER											
12/8/03	3	CALIBRATION LANE	1315	1519	124	INITIAL MOBILIZATION	INITIAL MOBILIZATION SET UP, BEGIN OF DAILY OPERATIONS	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SNOW MUDDY
12/9/03	3	CALIBRATION LANE	1045	1215	90	DAILY START/STOP		LASER	NA	LINEAR	SNOW MUDDY
12/9/03	3	CALIBRATION LANE	1215	1220	5	CALIBRATION	CALIBRATE USING TRAILER HITCH	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SNOW MUDDY
12/9/03	3	CALIBRATION LANE	1220	1245	25	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SNOW MUDDY
12/9/03	3	BLIND TEST GRID	1245	1315	30	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SNOW MUDDY
12/9/03	3	BLIND TEST GRID	1315	1345	30	EQUIPMENT FAILURE	LAPTOP FAILURE, REPLACED	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SNOW MUDDY
12/9/03	3	BLIND TEST GRID	1345	1415	30	LUNCH/BREAK	LUNCH/BREAK	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SNOW MUDDY
12/9/03	3	BLIND TEST GRID	1415	1430	15	DOWNTIME MAINTENANCE CHECK	EQUIPMENT CHECK	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SNOW MUDDY
12/9/03	3	BLIND TEST GRID	1430	1435	5	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SNOW MUDDY
12/9/03	3	OPEN FIELD	1435	1600	85	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SNOW MUDDY
12/9/03	3	OPEN FIELD	1600	1645	45	DAILY START/STOP	END OF OPERATIONS, EQUIPMENT BREAKDOWN	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SNOW MUDDY
12/16/03	4	OPEN FIELD	1000	1055	55	DAILY START/STOP	SET UP, BEGIN OF DAILY OPERATIONS	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
12/16/03	4	OPEN FIELD	1055	1110	15	CALIBRATION	CALIBRATE USING TRAILER HITCH	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
12/16/03	4	OPEN FIELD	1110	1155	45	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
12/16/03	4	OPEN FIELD	1155	1235	40	LUNCH/BREAK	LUNCH/BREAK	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
12/16/03	4	OPEN FIELD	1235	1425	110	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
12/16/03	4	OPEN FIELD	1425	1440	15	DOWNTIME MAINTENANCE CHECK	EQUIPMENT CHECK	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
12/16/03	4	OPEN FIELD	1440	1535	55	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY

Note: Activities pertinent to this specific demonstration are indicated in highlighted text.

Date	No. of People	Area Tested	Status Start Time	Status Stop Time	Duration, min	Operational Status	Operational Status - Comments	Track Method	Track Method=Other Explain	Pattern	Field Conditions
12/16/03	4	OPEN FIELD	1535	1610	35	DAILY START/STOP	END OF OPERATIONS, EQUIPMENT BREAKDOWN	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
12/18/03	4	OPEN FIELD	1230	1255	25	DAILY START/STOP	SET UP, BEGIN OF DAILY OPERATIONS	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
12/18/03	4	OPEN FIELD	1255	1300	5	CALIBRATION	CALIBRATE USING TRAILER HITCH	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
12/18/03	4	OPEN FIELD	1300	1440	100	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
12/18/03	4	OPEN FIELD	1440	1450	10	DOWNTIME MAINTENANCE CHECK	EQUIPMENT CHECK	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
12/18/03	4	OPEN FIELD	1450	1610	80	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
12/18/03	4	OPEN FIELD	1610	1615	5	CALIBRATION	CALIBRATE USING RAILER HITCH	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
12/18/03	4	OPEN FIELD	1615	1640	25	DAILY START/STOP	END OF OPERATIONS, EQUIPMENT BREAKDOWN	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
12/19/03	4	OPEN FIELD	0745	0820	35	DAILY START/STOP	SET UP, BEGIN OF DAILY OPERATIONS	LASER	NA	LINEAR	CLOUDY MUDDY
12/19/03	4	OPEN FIELD	0820	0825	5	CALIBRATION	CALIBRATE USING TRAILER HITCH	LASER	NA	LINEAR	CLOUDY MUDDY
12/19/03	4	OPEN FIELD	0825	0845	20	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	CLOUDY MUDDY
12/19/03	4	MOGUL AREA	0845	0925	40	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	CLOUDY MUDDY
12/19/03	4	OPEN FIELD	0925	1045	80	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	CLOUDY MUDDY
BASELINE MAGNETOMETER 2 SENSORS											
12/19/03	4	BLIND GRID	1045	1210	85	DAILY START/STOP	SET UP TWO MAG SENSOR	LASER	NA	LINEAR	CLOUDY MUDDY
12/19/03	4	BLIND GRID	1210	1225	15	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	CLOUDY MUDDY
12/19/03	4	BLIND GRID	1225	1230	5	CALIBRATION	CALIBRATE USING TRAILER HITCH	LASER	NA	LINEAR	CLOUDY MUDDY

Date	No. of People	Area Tested	Status Start Time	Status Stop Time	Duration, min	Operational Status	Operational Status - Comments	Track Method	Track Method=Other Explain	Pattern	Field Conditions
12/19/03	4	WOODED AREA	1230	1345	75	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	CLOUDY
12/19/03	4	WOODED AREA	1345	1400	15	DEMO/ RANGE ISSUE	HAD TO RENEW BADGES	LASER	NA	LINEAR	CLOUDY
12/19/03	4	WOODED AREA	1400	1515	75	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA		NA	LINEAR	CLOUDY
12/19/03	4	WOODED AREA	1515	1520	5	CALIBRATION	CALIBRATE USING TRAILER HITCH	LASER	NA	LINEAR	CLOUDY
12/19/03	4	WOODED AREA	1520	1800	160	DEMOBILIZATION	DEMOBILIZATION	LASER	NA	LINEAR	CLOUDY
SHAW BASELINE EM61											
12/8/03	3	CALIBRATION LANE	1315	1519	124	INITIAL MOBILIZATION	INITIAL MOBILIZATION	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SNOW
12/8/03	3	CALIBRATION LANE	1519	1525	6	CALIBRATION	CALIBRATE USING TRAILER HITCH	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SNOW
12/8/03	3	CALIBRATION LANE	1525	1610	45	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SNOW
12/8/03	3	CALIBRATION LANE	1610	1645	35	DAILY START/STOP	END OF OPERATIONS, EQUIPMENT BREAKDOWN	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SNOW
12/9/03	3	BLIND TEST GRID	810	940	90	DAILY START/STOP	SET UP, BEGINNING OF DAILY OPERATIONS	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SNOW
12/9/03	3	BLIND TEST GRID	940	945	5	CALIBRATION	CALIBRATE USING TRAILER HITCH	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SNOW
12/9/03	3	BLIND TEST GRID	945	1040	55	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SNOW
12/9/03	3	BLIND TEST GRID	1040	1045	5	CALIBRATION	CALIBRATE USING TRAILER HITCH	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SNOW

Date	No. of People	Area Tested	Status Start Time	Status Stop Time	Duration, min	Operational Status	Operational Status - Comments	Track Method	Track Method=Other Explain	Pattern	Field Conditions
12/10/03	3	OPEN FIELD	745	845	60	DAILY START/STOP	SET UP, BEGIN OF DAILY OPERATIONS	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SNOW MUDDY
12/10/03	3	OPEN FIELD	845	850	5	CALIBRATION	CALIBRATE USING TRAILER HITCH	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SNOW MUDDY
12/10/03	3	OPEN FIELD	850	1030	100	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SNOW MUDDY
12/10/03	3	OPEN FIELD	1030	1045	15	DOWNTIME MAINTENANCE CHECK	EQUIPMENT CHECK	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SNOW MUDDY
12/10/03	3	OPEN FIELD	1045	1130	45	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SNOW MUDDY
12/10/03	3	OPEN FIELD	1130	1200	30	LUNCH/BREAK	LUNCH/BREAK	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SNOW MUDDY
12/10/03	3	OPEN FIELD	1200	1230	30	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SNOW MUDDY
12/10/03	3	OPEN FIELD	1230	1315	45	LUNCH/BREAK	LUNCH/BREAK	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SNOW MUDDY
12/10/03	3	OPEN FIELD	1315	1400	45	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SNOW MUDDY
12/10/03	3	OPEN FIELD	1400	1425	25	EQUIPMENT FAILURE	RTS MALFUNCTION, RAIN	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SNOW MUDDY
12/10/03	3	OPEN FIELD	1425	1500	35	DAILY START/STOP	END OF OPERATIONS, EQUIPMENT BREAKDOWN	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SNOW MUDDY
12/11/03	4	OPEN FIELD	810	840	30	DAILY START/STOP	SET UP, BEGIN OF DAILY OPERATIONS	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SNOW MUDDY
12/11/03	4	OPEN FIELD	840	845	5	CALIBRATION	CALIBRATE USING TRAILER HITCH	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SNOW MUDDY
12/11/03	4	OPEN FIELD	845	1110	145	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SNOW MUDDY
12/11/03	4	OPEN FIELD	1110	1115	5	DOWNTIME MAINTENANCE CHECK	CHANGE BATTERY	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SNOW MUDDY
12/11/03	4	OPEN FIELD	1115	1125	10	DOWNTIME MAINTENANCE CHECK	DOWNLOAD DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SNOW MUDDY
12/11/03	4	OPEN FIELD	1125	1155	30	LUNCH/BREAK	LUNCH/BREAK	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SNOW MUDDY
12/11/03	4	OPEN FIELD	1155	1340	105	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SNOW MUDDY
12/11/03	4	OPEN FIELD	1340	1420	40	LUNCH/BREAK	LUNCH/BREAK	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SNOW MUDDY
12/11/03	4	OPEN FIELD	1420	1540	80	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SNOW MUDDY
12/11/03	4	OPEN FIELD	1540	1545	5	CALIBRATION	CALIBRATE USING TRAILER HITCH	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SNOW MUDDY
12/11/03	4	OPEN FIELD	1545	1615	30	DAILY START/STOP	END OF OPERATIONS, EQUIPMENT BREAKDOWN	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SNOW MUDDY

Date	No. of People	Area Tested	Status Start Time	Status Stop Time	Duration, min	Operational Status	Operational Status - Comments	Track Method	Track Method=Other Explain	Pattern	Field Conditions
12/12/03	4	OPEN FIELD	740	815	35	DAILY START/STOP	SET UP, BEGIN OF DAILY OPERATIONS	LASER	NA	LINEAR	RAIN MUDDY
12/12/03	4	OPEN FIELD	815	1005	110	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	RAIN MUDDY
12/12/03	4	OPEN FIELD	1005	1135	90	EQUIPMENT FAILURE	BAD CABLE, CHANGED OUT	LASER	NA	LINEAR	RAIN MUDDY
12/12/03	4	OPEN FIELD	1135	1210	35	LUNCH/BREAK	LUNCH/BREAK	LASER	NA	LINEAR	RAIN MUDDY
12/12/03	4	OPEN FIELD	1210	1335	85	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	RAIN MUDDY
12/12/03	4	OPEN FIELD	1335	1345	10	DOWNTIME MAINTENANCE CHECK	EQUIPMENT CHECK	LASER	NA	LINEAR	RAIN MUDDY
12/12/03	4	OPEN FIELD	1345	1515	90	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	RAIN MUDDY
12/12/03	4	OPEN FIELD	1515	1530	15	DOWNTIME MAINTENANCE CHECK	DATA CHECK	LASER	NA	LINEAR	RAIN MUDDY
12/12/03	4	OPEN FIELD	1530	1545	15	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	RAIN MUDDY
12/12/03	4	OPEN FIELD	1545	1550	5	CALIBRATION	CALIBRATE USING TRAILER	LASER	NA	LINEAR	RAIN MUDDY
12/12/03	4	OPEN FIELD	1550	1615	25	DAILY START/STOP	HITCH	LASER	NA	LINEAR	RAIN MUDDY
12/13/03	4	OPEN FIELD	730	810	40	DAILY START/STOP	END OF OPERATIONS, EQUIPMENT BREAKDOWN	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
12/13/03	4	OPEN FIELD	810	815	5	CALIBRATION	OPERATIONS	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
12/13/03	4	OPEN FIELD	815	950	95	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
12/13/03	4	OPEN FIELD	950	1140	110	DOWNTIME MAINTENANCE CHECK	DATA CHECK	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
12/13/03	4	OPEN FIELD	1140	1245	65	LUNCH/BREAK	LUNCH/BREAK	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
12/13/03	4	OPEN FIELD	1245	1430	105	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
12/13/03	4	OPEN FIELD	1430	1440	10	DOWNTIME MAINTENANCE CHECK	CHANGE BATTERY	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
12/13/03	4	OPEN FIELD	1440	1540	60	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
12/13/03	4	OPEN FIELD	1540	1545	5	CALIBRATION	CALIBRATE USING TRAILER	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
12/13/03	4	OPEN FIELD	1545	1610	35	DAILY START/STOP	HITCH	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
12/13/03	4	OPEN FIELD	1545	1610	35	DAILY START/STOP	END OF OPERATIONS, EQUIPMENT BREAKDOWN	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY

Date	No. of People	Area Tested	Status Start Time	Status Stop Time	Duration, min	Operational Status	Operational Status - Comments	Track Method	Track Method=Other Explain	Pattern	Field Conditions
12/15/03	4	OPEN FIELD	910	935	25	DAILY START/STOP	SET UP, BEGIN OF DAILY OPERATIONS	LASER	NA	LINEAR	CLOUDY MUDDY
12/15/03	4	OPEN FIELD	935	940	5	CALIBRATION	CALIBRATE USING TRAILER HITCH	LASER	NA	LINEAR	CLOUDY MUDDY
12/15/03	4	OPEN FIELD	940	1115	95	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	CLOUDY MUDDY
12/15/03	4	OPEN FIELD	1115	1140	25	LUNCH/BREAK	LUNCH/BREAK	LASER	NA	LINEAR	CLOUDY MUDDY
12/15/03	4	OPEN FIELD	1140	1230	50	DAILY START/STOP	SET UP, MOVE RTS	LASER	NA	LINEAR	CLOUDY MUDDY
12/15/03	4	OPEN FIELD	1230	1240	10	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	CLOUDY MUDDY
12/15/03	4	WOODED AREA	1240	1400	100	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	CLOUDY MUDDY
12/15/03	4	WOODED AREA	1400	1430	30	DOWNTIME MAINTENANCE CHECK	CHANGE BATTERY	LASER	NA	LINEAR	CLOUDY MUDDY
12/15/03	4	WOODED AREA	1430	1545	75	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	CLOUDY MUDDY
12/15/03	4	WOODED AREA	1545	1605	20	DAILY START/STOP	END OF OPERATIONS, EQUIPMENT BREAKDOWN	LASER	NA	LINEAR	CLOUDY MUDDY
12/16/03	4	WOODED AREA	730	840	70	DAILY START/STOP	SET UP, BEGIN OF DAILY OPERATIONS	LASER	NA	LINEAR	CLOUDY MUDDY
12/16/03	4	WOODED AREA	840	935	55	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	CLOUDY MUDDY
12/16/03	4	WOODED AREA	935	950	15	DAILY START/STOP	SET UP, MOVE RTS	LASER	NA	LINEAR	CLOUDY MUDDY
12/16/03	4	WOODED AREA	950	1000	10	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	CLOUDY MUDDY
12/18/03	4	MOGUL AREA	730	830	60	DAILY START/STOP	SET UP, BEGIN OF DAILY OPERATIONS	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
12/18/03	4	MOGUL AREA	830	835	5	CALIBRATION	CALIBRATE USING TRAILER HITCH	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
12/18/03	4	MOGUL AREA	835	955	80	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
12/18/03	4	MOGUL AREA	955	1010	15	LUNCH/BREAK	LUNCH/BREAK	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
12/18/03	4	MOGUL AREA	1010	1040	30	DAILY START/STOP	SET UP, MOVE RTS	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
12/18/03	4	MOGUL AREA	1040	1150	70	COLLECT DATA	COLLECT DATA	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
12/18/03	4	MOGUL AREA	1150	1230	40	LUNCH/BREAK	LUNCH/BREAK	LASER	NA	LINEAR	SUNNY MUDDY
12/19/03	4	MOGUL AREA	1520	1800	160	DEMOBILIZATION	DEMOBILIZATION	LASER	NA	LINEAR	CLOUDY MUDDY

## APPENDIX E. REFERENCES

1. Standardized UXO Technology Demonstration Site Handbook, DTC Project No. 8-CO-160-000-473, Report No. ATC-8349, March 2002.
2. Aberdeen Proving Ground Soil Survey Report, October 1998.
3. Data Summary, UXO Standardized Test Site: APG Soils Description, May 2002.
4. Practical Nonparametric Statistics, W.J. Conover, John Wiley & Sons, 1980, pages 144 through 151

## APPENDIX F. ABBREVIATIONS

AEC	= U.S. Army Environmental Center
APG	= Aberdeen Proving Ground
ATC	= U.S. Army Aberdeen Test Center
EQT	= Army Environmental Quality Technology Program
ERDC	= U.S. Army Corp of Engineers Engineering, Research and Development Center
EMI	= electromagnetic
ESTCP	= Environmental Security Technology Certification Program
JPG	= Jefferson Proving Ground
MS	= Microsoft
POC	= point of contact
QA	= quality assurance
QC	= quality control
ROC	= receiver-operating characteristic
RTS	= robotic total station
SERDP	= Strategic Environmental Research and Development Program
UXO	= unexploded ordnance
YPG	= U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground

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